The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY. 22, 1868.

It is proposed by the capitalists of Rochester, N. Y., to build a railroad from that city to the coal and lumber districts of Pennsylvania, making connection with the Erie Railway, thence south to the coal fields.

The vote of the House of Representatives, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to defray expenses in the cases of naturalized citizens imprisoned abroad, is thoroughly right, and cannot fail of receiving general approval.

Abuses in the management of Girard College have become so flagrant that proceedings have been commenced to take the control of the trust out of the City Government and vest it in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

Mexico is fast relapsing into its anarchial habits. Repudiations, pronunciamentos and revolutions are the last notable incidents. The population does not possess the elements out of which a respectable and permanent republic can be educed.

Though the Turks have several times announced the subjugation of the Cretans, that consummation seems further off than it was some months ago. The Greeks have shown much of the fire and tenacity of the ancient stock from which they are descended; and are likely, in the end, to secure a complete triumph over their oppressors.

St. Louis has evinced an enterprise in the way of public improvements during the past few years which has enveloped herself in a debt of $9,908,500. Estimating the population at 240,000 heads, and a valuation of $100,000,000, this will give a ratio of $41.26 per capita, and be 9.91 per cent. on valuation. Quite a respectable burden under which to rest.

There is promised a needed reform in the distribution of seeds by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Horticulturists will rejoice over this announcement, as in days past when they planted what were labeled with high sounding names as favorite rich flowers, they were extremely mortified at seeing stately sunflowers crop up like a Cinderella in gay company.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman, in common with nearly all the other Generals of the army, is evidently dissatisfied with the assault of the President upon General Grant. He has, however, allowed his sensitiveness to carry him to extremes in threatening to resign if he can in no other way avoid taking command of the new district carved out for him. It may be his resignation, under the circumstances, would suit the President better than his acceptance.

A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, has entered with much spirit into the campaign for Grant. He has already done much good work for the soldier here. When such men, so largely interested in the finances of the country, lend their time and exertions to the advancement of Grant's claims on the Presidency, weaker capitalists need not hesitate. Mr. Stewart has made a collection of all the journals, and their name is legion, that have expressed a preference for his favorite.

In our advices from Harrisburg it is stated that the Free Railroad Bill has passed the Senate. This means that when the House bill reached the Senate it was amended by substituting for it the bill that originated in that body. It is now apparent, from the strong majority in the Senate in favor of its own bill, that no other can pass at the present session. Either the House must recede, and take what it can get, or get nothing at all. Under the circumstances, we trust it will recede and accept the Senate bill. Though not all that is desired, it is in the main a very good bill. If it shall become a law, and prove so stringent as to prevent enterprises from growing up under it, the popular demand will force a revision.

It seems probable that a connection will be made between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Turtle Creek, about twelve miles above this city. This will enable trains of the first named road to run directly into business quarters here and easily to effect a junction with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The depots of the Allegheny road and the Fort Wayne road are close together, so that this arrangement will enable the three connecting lines to use one station, and to make a through schedule, liable to as little delay or inconvenience at this point, as is experienced under the most favorable circumstances elsewhere. Indeed, trains, whether for passengers or freight, can run through from Baltimore to Chicago, or any other point west of this city, without the slightest impediment.

When the Paris Exposition was in progress our country had just commenced to recuperate from the state in which it was left by the long waged war against rebellion, and was in no proper condition to enter into a contest with the world at large for honors and prizes in recognition of the handiwork, art and mechanism of her citizens. Notwithstanding that fact, and the various obstacles and drawbacks in other shapes under which she labored in representation, a comparison of the awards demonstrates that we are number one in grand prizes and exceeded every nation excepting France in the general proportion of gold and silver medals and honorable mentions. This is a splendid commentary on the industry and genius of our people, but how great would have been the triumph over the civilized world had no impediments been offered to full and general representation.

No State in the Union is more sadly in need of mineral and agricultural development than West Virginia. Her broad fields and hill sides have been permitted to remain idle for the want of labor, capital and enterprise. Indeed, up till within a few years back the great majority of the inhabitants of the interior districts of that State had developed no energy or talent, and were but a shade higher in the intellectual order of society than the "poor white trash" of the slave States more distant from free ones. The establishment of the public school system, the influx of men of education and capital who sought new fields of operation, have given higher tone to the people and has aroused them into a full sense of their being part and parcel of an enlightened nation. They are gradually lifting themselves out of the bondage of ignorance and indolence, twin followers of slavery, and a new order of things is about to be established.

West Virginia is rich in mineral wealth. Her hills are teeming with rich deposits of iron, lead, coal and copper, and possibly gold, as that precious metal has been found in quantities sufficient to justify the belief that it exists in abundance. Comparatively little capital has been devoted to the development of the oil fields, but in proportion to the amount expended, her regions have proven formidable rivals in richness of yield and superiority of oil to our own great producing petroleum lands. The day is not far distant when lines of railroad now projected will pass through her interior and afford one of the great arteries of trade of the continent. We see in the future of West Virginia a glory hardly dreamed of now, and but few years will roll away before she is permitted to take her place amongst the most prosperous States of the Union.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 8. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

HISTORY OF UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Among the remarkable literary incidents of the current century stands the fact that the best narrators of memorable epochs in the histories of Spain and Holland are citizens of the United States. Mr. Prescott first won renown by his masterly delineation of the period of Ferdinand and Isabella, followed naturally by a graphic and scholarly treatment of the Conquest of Peru. Mr. Motley, starting later, brought out the Rise of the Dutch Republic, following it with the History of the United Netherlands, in four volumes, commencing at the death of William the Silent, and ending with the Twelve Years' Truce in 1609.

It is not exaggerating to affirm that Mr. Motley has entirely surpassed any writer born and educated in Holland in the thoroughness, accuracy and brilliancy of his treatment of these great themes. He was not content to restrict himself to a dry detail of facts in chronological order, but preferred by careful induction to show in what conditions of society, and in what motives of individuals, particular actions or policies had their origin, and to make the whole glow with a freshness sufficient to restore the impression of a living reality. This is the hardest task of a historian. Any intelligent and dispassionate citizen of our own country who shall attempt to review both sides of the great controversy going on for thirty years between the North and South, and, unfortunately, not yet brought to a close, will feel this difficulty such a task. It is easy to detect the general drift of affairs, but when an attempt is made to go deeper and pry into the secret or occult motives in which special acts originated; to strike through specious reasons and pretenses set up to delude followers and bewilder opponents; and to lay open the actual influences that operated upon, or went forth from, prominent leaders in the momentous debate, it is perceived that the task is arderous and delicate, requiring the nicest perceptions and the most exquisite balance of judgment. Time will doubtless remove some of the obstacles that now exist to the prosecution of this study. We are yet too near the scene of action to take in all the details so as to comprehend the relations of the various parts of each other. Passions rise up and bias the understanding. Explanations are still deferred that will come many years hereafter; perhaps not till the present and next generations shall have passed away.

In the History of the United Netherlands Mr. Motley had the advantage of a theme congenial to the natural bent of his capacities, and to all his tastes and habits. Philip II. of Spain was at the head of a most powerful despotism. The whole machinery of government was moved by his single will. Not only allied to the ecclesiastical hierarchy, but imbued with its spirit, he resolved to suppress the rising inclination to doubt, to inquiry, to debate, to reformation; to subordinate all the instincts and aspirations of the people to the despotic rule of monarchs and oligarchs. Against this tremendous attempt the Netherlands stood forth, single handed and alone.

By the edict of 1568 Philip sentenced every inhabitant of the Netherlands to death. The decree included women and children as well as men. By the aid of the Council of Blood, of the municipal officers of which he had the appointment, and the executioners of the Holy Inquisition, his butcheries amounted to as many as eighteen hundred in a week, and ran up to the appalling aggregate of eighteen thousand in the course of six years. While he thus struck at the lives of the people, he enforced a system of Confiscations full as sweeping as in the madness of passion has been recently proposed in this country, and by which countless families were reduced from comfort or opulence to beggary. Embarrassed by the expenditures his immense enterprizes compelled him to make, he repudiated his debts and contracts, and seized the public properties pledged to the national creditors, which depth of infamy, unhappily, there are Americans who would have our government imitate, without delay or remorse.

All this Philip did professedly in the interests of religious orthodoxy and social order, and to make himself the sovereign of one universal and undivided monarchy. The ambition, however censurable, was not ignoble. So great a prize has seldom dazzled a human mind with a possibility of securing it. Equal to the conception of such a scheme, which was favored by the condition of European society, he put forth marvellous efforts to accomplish it. But in France and England has projects were baffled. A new spirit began to stir among the populations. While the old darkness had not disappeared, a fresh light was breaking forth, and destined to increase until it should flood the whole heavens with its radiancy.

But, whatever embarassments Philip experienced in England and France, the chief impediments that confronted him were in the United Provinces. Liberty there asserted its superior efficiency. Narrow in boundaries and meagre in natural resources, freedom gave such an impulse to the inhabitants that in spite of the devastations of war they were prosperous and increased in numbers. Various arts of practical industry were developed or domesticated. Individuals and families, persecuted elsewhere, fled thither as into an ark of safety, carrying with them their wealth, and knowledge, and application.

The burghers kept alive the passionate love of liberty. In a recent article we attempted to show that this was a general tendency and a main excellence of popular municipal government. One of these burghers, John of Olden-Barnevald, after the death of William the Silent, and the departure of Lord Leicester, presided with genuine and high statesmanship over the destinies of Holland.

But we cannot follow the thread of the story. Those who have a taste for this department of literature will certainly do that for themselves.

Mr. Motley has not laid aside his pen, but is now engaged in writing a History of the Thirty Years' War, the natural complement of his other works. This will take him over ground much traveled and by eminent authors—among them, latterly, by Mr. Carlyle. His treatment of his new subject will, therefore, afford uncommon opportunities for comparing his performances with that of his predecessors.

The additional bounty bill, passed by Congress and awaiting the signature of the President, provides that if any person or persons entitled to the bounty provided by sections 12 and 13 of the act making appropriations for the civil service, approved July 28, 1866, shall have died, or shall die before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldier, as designated in this act, in the order therein named, and to none other.

The Republicans of Indiana have spoken out in favor of Grant for President and Colfax for Vice President. The resolution was adopted unanimously amidst much enthusiasm. The ranks are daily growing compact and solid for the soldier hero, and we will marshal not should he be made the unanimous choice of the National Convention.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

In October, 1866, it was developed that some fifty of the National Banks in operation throughout the country had an inadequacy of reserve, and were compelling the sound banking institutions to carry more than was required of them in order to keep general confidence in the system. The Comptroller of the Currency urged that the requirements of the law be complied with by the delinquents, which was that twenty-five per cent. be held in reserve by the banks of cities designated for redemption, and fifteen per cent. by all other banks. There was certainly an effort made in the close of 1866 to act on the recommendation or order of the Comptroller, but the profit and advantages to be realized and obtained by an inadequacy of reserve have led many of the banks into their old ways.

From the report of the Comptroller, embracing the statements of the National Banks at the time attention was directed to the insufficiency of reserves held by the defaulting banks, the reserves amounted to $213,941,476, against liabilities amounting to $886,788,929, or 24 per cent. The January, 1868, report of the same officer, while it does not direct attention to the inadequacy of reserves, presents figures from which it is easily educed that the number of defaulting banks has been largely increasing. At the time of that report the liabilities amounted to $856,674,656; the reserves to $182,394,994, or 21 per cent., against 24 in October, 1866. The report is not as concise regarding this subject as its importance to the general community seems to warrant, and he who would know of the increase or decrease of reserves must wade through a sea of figures, and in the end hardly arrive at any definite conclusion. It has been suggested that the Comptroller should, in the future, add to his list of questions sent at stated times to the banks, a query as to the proportion their reserve bears to the liabilities. Answers to this interrogatory could readily be obtained and would develope at a glance the standing and condition of every institution in its relations with the Government.

Presuming that the Comptroller's report discloses the fact that the number of defaulting banks is increasing, and that the system of National Banking is being gradually undermined by divergence from the basis of their strength, it seems highly important that the evil should at once be corrected, and the provision of protection afforded by the law rigidly enforced. Comparatively few examples have been made of banks which permitted their reserves to grow inadequate, but the most potent way to bring delinquents to a sense of duty would be, as we have before suggested, full publicity of their affairs, and especially affording a clear knowledge of their adequacy or inadequacy of reserves. Public faith in the different institutions would then be held just in proportion to their own showing of stability, and it would become an object with them to increase rather than decrease their reserves.

AID FOR THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

In the first branch of the City Council of Baltimore an ordinance was introduced, on Tuesday, providing for a loan not exceeding four million dollars to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, with the express understanding that the money shall be applied to no other purpose than the construction of the road from Connellsville to Cumberland. It makes B. F. Newcomer and John W. Garrett trustees to receive and hold as security for the payment of said loan a deed for the entire property of the Company, which is to take precedence of mortgages issued—an arrangement to be effected by the officers of the Company. It provides that the interest now due from the Company, as well as the interest that may accrue and remain unpaid, from this to the first day of January, 1871, on the bonds of the city, be directed to be funded, and that upon the payment of the principal of the bonds, with the interest directed to be added to said principal, together with the interest that may fall due, at the dates stipulated on the said bonds, on both principal and funded arrears, from and after the 1st of January, 1871, the Company shall be discharged from all obligations under the mortgage of Aug 4th, 1856. That on the 1st of Jan. 1871, or sooner, if the Company shall sooner declare its readiness to commence the payment of interest on the bonds and funded arrears, the Register of the city be directed to adjust the arrears of interest up to that time, when the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company shall execute and deliver to the Register such an acknowledgment or agreement as the counsellor of the city shall approve, as evidence of the amount on which, in addition to the one million dollars aforesaid, interest is to be regularly paid thereafter by the Company. The proceedings instituted against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, on account of the interest directed to be funded, are to be dismissed.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Its adoption is highly probable.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Lancaster county have appointed J. A. Heistand and R. J. Houston, delegates to the National Convention, and J. M. Dunlap, John E. Wiley, Jacob G. Peters, Wm. M. Wiley, M. H. Shirk and Joseph C. Stubbs, delegates to the State Convention. The National delegates are instructed for Gen. Grant.

The Republicans of Bedford county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Grant and Stanton for President and Vice President.

The Republicans of Mercer county, last week elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed in favor of Grant for President, and Curtin for Vice President.

The Republican Central Committee of Venango county met at Franklin on Monday to select a delegate to the State Convention, and also elect conferees to represent the Senatorial and Congressional Districts in Conventions for choosing delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Hon. R. S. McCormick, of Franklin, was chosen to the State Convention. The Congressional Conferees are Hon. M. C. Beebe, of Pleasantville, and F. W. Mitchell, Esq., of Franklin. The Senatorial Conferees are Messrs. E. E. Clapp, of President, and J. R. Campbell, of Oil city. The delegates were not instructed.

The Northumberland county slate quarries are pronounced inexhaustible. Capitalists are investing largely there and the work of developing the lands is being vigorously pushed forward. A railroad connection to bring the product into market is in consideration. The slate obtained is of very superior quality. A bed of very fine yellow ochre has recently been discovered in Lehigh county. The mineral wealth of our State cannot be estimated.

It is a singular fact, and one which does not reflect much credit to the lawmakers of Maryland, that in that State the local insurance companies are taxed from $1,000 to $5,000, while rich London companies are permitted to transact business within her borders, and, indeed, to monopolize a large amount of the business, at $200 per annum.

THE SOUTH.

—The Mercer county (Mo.) *Advance* says there is a great dearth of good mechanics in that district.

—The City Marshall of Bowling Green shot himself through the head on Wednesday last. No cause for the rash deed was known.

—There is a rumor that two gentlemen, Mr. David Ray and Mr. Vancleve, were murdered by illicit distillers in Union county, Kentucky.

—There is in Missouri a city called Louisiana, and it is to have an election in March for Mayor, City Attorney, Treasurer and Marshal.

In Harrison county (Ky.) the farmers predict very large crops of wheat; while in Franklin and Bourbon, it is thought the frost has ruined the grain.

—The Memphis *Post* asks the question in a manner of hopeless despair, "How many murderers are now aspiring to office in the Conservative party in this State?"

—Cassius M. Clay is once more to appear prominently in the political world. He is going to stump Kentucky for Grant and is spoken of as a Radical elector from that State.

—Valuable tracts of improved land have been sold recently in the neighborhood of Holly Springs, Mississippi, for from sixty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

—The Conservative State Convention met at Nashville Tennessee, and nominated, as their choice Mr. Andrew Johnson for the Presidency. Their choice is about as bad as their taste.

—A petrified butterfly, the head and wings of which were in a perfect state of preservation, was found twenty feet below the surface by some men who were digging a well in Hamilton, Mo.

—Ponds near Montgomery, Alabama, were recently frozen over sufficiently for skating purposes. Search was made, but only one pair of skates could be found in the city, and those in a dilapidated condition.

—The Roman Catholics are erecting a new convent in Brownsville, Texas, near the old one. The new building is to be much more spacious and convenient. The old one is to be used as an infirmary and hospital.

—A few days ago William Wright Parker was convicted of the murder of William Childress, in Wilmington, North Carolina. The murder was accomplished as long ago as 1863, and the murderer will be hanged sometime during the present month.

—A Sedalia (Mo.) paper says that one hundred carpenters and builders, fifty bricklayers, twenty-five stone masons, three brick yards and a steam planing mill are very much needed in that village, and could find active and continued employment.

—Ameteur dramatic associations which have been so popular in Wisconsin and Michigan this winter, have had an equal share of popular favor in Missouri. We heard of several villages, among which are Farmington and Sedalia, where these social troupes are making fun and laughter the order of the day.

—While Mr. Larmer and his sister were riding in a sleigh last month some thing became loose about the harness, Mr. L leaned over to adjust the same, when his pistol fell from his pocket and was discharged, the load passing through his breast killed him instantly. Miss Larmer was obliged to drive the sleigh containing her brother's corpse several miles to Lineville, (Mo.) where they lived.

—They have queer ways of settling bills, and sometimes settling creditors, too, in some parts of the South. A Dr. Skinner presented his bill to a Mr. Quick residing in Galveston, Texas. The Dr. had attended Quick during a recent attack of yellow fever and brought him safely through, and for these services the bill was rendered. Quick objected, and that too with a huge knife. Skinner barely escaped whole to the nearest police office where he succeeded in having the pugilistic and war-like Quick arrested and put under bonds to keep the Peace.

Gen. Weitzel, who was appointed to survey the present canal at Louisville, and also for a new one on the Indiana side, in accordance with a bill passed by Congress last spring, has furnished his report. Mr. Eggleston, of the Committee on Commerce, to whom the report will be referred, is said to be in favor of the completion of the present canal, so as to secure free navigation as soon as possible. To do this General Weitzel estimates the expense at $933,500, provided the same scale of enlargement already began will be carried out.

The amount of bonds of the Company to be assumed by the Government, provided it took possession, he reports at $1,570,000. From this he deducts $200,000, which the Company has on hand, and makes the total cost to Government $2,300,500. He presents three plans for new canals on the Indiana side, at a mean cost of $3,695,000, and recommends the Government to undertake to complete the present enlargement of the old canal, and also to build a new one on the Indiana side. His principal reason for the new one is, that even if the present enlargement on the Kentucky side is completed, the locks will still be too small for the largest sized boats. He estimates that if both are ordered, two million dollars will be needed the first year, if the completion of the old canal alone is agreed upon. There is hardly any doubt but the recommendation for both canals will be favorably acted upon.

The Democrats have not that high degree of admiration for General Grant they professed six months ago. Indeed, few men have been more soundly abused by them than he is at the present time. And this is only the commencement of their rage. When the action of the Chicago Convention shall have made him the Republican candidate for the Presidency, neither his vast services, nor his well-earned renown, will avail to shelter him from the gathering storm of obliquy and defamation.

—Mr. Bergh of New York is too absurd; he really ought to be remonstrated with. He is president of a society to prevent cruelty to animals, and in that capacity does the most preposterous things. Last week he had actually the foolish temerity to have a driver of a street car arrested, because he beat his horses with a board. There were two horses and they had only one car to pull. To be sure the car had more than *ninety* people on it, and the grade was heavy and the rails icy, but then they had no business to fall down, and it was not until they did that, that the driver beat them, and Mr. Bergh had him arrested.

—Frederick Gerstmecker, the renowned German traveller and author, was in Cincinnati during the prize fight in which Aaron Jones was defeated. He, in writing to the *Koelner Zeitung*, says he finds it strange that such things should be allowed in a country where a horrible outcry is raised if one drinks a glass of beer on Sunday, particularly as the field where the fight took place was rented for that purpose by a Baptist preacher.

—A strong Russian squadron is being fitted out for the alleged purpose of escorting the Grand Duke Constantine on a visit to his daughter, the Queen of the Greeks. Turkey does not like such escorts so near Crete.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

—Senor Jose Jacinto De Frias, an eminent agricultural writer, died early this month at Havana.

—General Salnave's reign in Hayti was very short. Gen. Solomon has been appointed as his successor.

—Bulgaria seems also to be indulging in revolution, and Turkey has to keep troops to watch the borders.

—Prince Achille Murat and the Marquis de Gallifet are going to fight another duel and all about Cora Pearl.

—Don Carlos Garcia, a daring and terrible bandit, in Cuba, has applied for pardon to the Governor General.

—The French official journals flatly contradict the rumors of changes in the cabinet, so we may expect them shortly.

—The *Osservatore Romano* denies that the Pope ordered the Italian Bishops to offer *Te Deum* in honor of the recent Papal victory.

—Mr. Tennyson has become a regular contributor to the periodical press, writing three poems a month for as many different magazines.

—The dispossessed Italian princes met recently at the house of the ex-King of Naples in Rome and proceeded to concoct a common policy.

—A Chinaman was executed in Havana on the 7th inst. He had previously been convicted of the murder of a policeman, and this was the result.

—New Russian regulations permit but two war vessels of a foreign power to remain in a Russian port at one time, and to remain but two weeks.

—Lord Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of his paternal relative Lord Derby in the duties and emoluments of Premier of England.

—Gen. Marquez is about to publish in Havana a pamphlet, the object of which will be to justify his conduct during the imperial sway, and to prove that he was loyal to Maximilian.

—Cholera has again appeared in Cuba. From the 1st to the 4th inst. there were fifteen cases in Havana, all of which proved fatal. In the Cabanas district it is raging with unusual violence.

—On February 5th the Emperor and Empress of Austria were received with loyal enthusiasm by the people of Pesth, who voluntarily illuminated their houses. The policy of Von Beust is telling well.

—Dean Stanley's new book on Westminister Abbey has recently appeared in London. The book is of course good, but is not large enough. Dean Milman is engaged on a book about his cathedral—St. Paul's.

—General Lersundi has been making a tour of the tobacco districts of Cuba and has met with an enthusiastic reception from the people. He will shortly visit the principal cities of the eastern part of the island.

—Japan is having another revolution, on account of the opening of the ports of that country to the world. Japan bids fair to fall into the ranks with China and South America where revolution is the natural state of affairs.

—Some one thinks it would be a good idea to keep a huge fire going on Mont Blanc all the time, and by melting the snow to furnish water enough to supply through pipes the cities of Savoy, Southern France and Italy with drink.

—The two young Marats, Princes of blood which is not very blue as yet, are said to be the greatest scapegraces in France, and to be bent on inextricably compromising themselves if possible, in spite of the almost fatherly kindness of the Emperor.

—Mr. Erdan, the Italian correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, says that people make a grand error when they suppose that Victor Emanuel is lacking in ability; and that they will very soon have an opportunity of finding out how grievously they have misjudged him.

—There is a lady in Paris who during her daily walks in the gardens of the Tuileries is constantly surrounded by swarms of various kinds of small birds, who perch on her person, eat from her mouth, and nestle in her hand. The cause of the attraction is unknown.

—The sudden coldness of Napoleon to the Pope is accounted for in the fact that thousands of young legitimists and other political enemies of the empire are drilling and learning the art of war in the Pope's guard, which they significantly call the new army of Conde.

—The old Archduchess Sophia, who used to be called the most ambitious woman in Europe, has completely broken down since the death of her favorite son, the Emperor Maximilian. It was principally owing to her diplomacy that Ferdinand abdicated the throne of Austria in favor of her son, the present Emperor.

—The recent riots in Prague arose in the following manner: Herr von Herbst, one of the new Cabinet, was in that city on a visit; some of the German students serenaded him. The Tzechechs, or Bohemians, were indignant and collected around the hotel of the minister, when the riots, which gave the authorities so much trouble, began.

—The melancholy news of the death, by drowning, of Admiral Bell, while trying to cross the bar at the mouth of Osacka, (Japan) harbor, will be received with sadness by all who knew or knew of that gallant officer. He was buried near the mouth of Osacka River, and Lieutenant Reed, who lost his life at the same time, shares his grave.

—The Eastern Indies, jealous probably of the sensation caused by the reported engulphing of Tortola in the West Indies, have gotten up a horror which surpasses even the worst romance about that new possession. Fortunately those horrible stories are generally, like personal items, denied soon after they make their appearance. We cannot undertake however, to deny that 20,000 lives were destroyed by a recent earthquake in the island of Formosa, but we hope that it is not true.

—King John, of Saxony, is going to abdicate. The loss of several of his children, the rather dissolute conduct of his eldest son, and the political degradation which his country has suffered, have all worked severely on him. But the death, last summer, of his favorite daughter, the lovely Duchess Sophie, in Bavaria, capped the pyramid of his bereavements, and he is now subject to most distressing spells of melancholy. His son Albert will be a poor successor to him.

RAILWAYS.

—The Winooska bridge, the scene of the late accident on the Vermont Central Railroad, is restored for the passage of trains.

—The Trempeleau (Wis.) *Record* says the La Crosse, Trempeleau and Prescott Railroad is to be completed and in full operation this summer.

—The West Shore Hudson River road is to run through the Walkill Valley from Hoboken to Kingston, and thence to Albany. The construction of the road as far as Kingston is an assured fact.

—Cars on the Council Bluffs and Sioux City Railroad reached Woodberry, seven miles from Sioux City, on the 5th inst., and the *Journal* states that the locomotive will be in that place by the 25th inst.

—The La Crosse *Democrat* says work has been suspended on the St. Paul and Chicago railroad, between Winona and St. Paul, and men ordered to be retained on pay until railroad matters are straight ened out in that State.

—The Peori (Ill.) *Transcript* says the Board of Supervisors of Tazewell county, on Wednesday, ordered that an election be held in that county on the 17th of March, to vote on the question of subscribing $100,000 in stock of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur railroad. We understand the people of Delavan will vote on the proposition for a township subscription of $30,000 to the same road, and that the city of Pekin proposes to vote a subscription of $70,000.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Lincoln thinks she is not insane.

—Charles Kean is reported to have left $250,000 behind him.

—Somebody asks if the famous "Black Douglass" of history was Fred.

—Miss Bateman is still playing *Leah* with unabated success in England.

—Gen. Burnside has decided to run once more for Governor of "Little Rhody."

—There are seventeen aspirants for the Congressional nomination in the Third, Iowa, District.

—Rob Lincoln is to be married to a daughter of Senator Harlan, and not to Miss Harris, as was reported.

—Mr. Frederick Douglass says that he has reason to believe that he is the son of a United States Senator.

—Judge N. Holmes, of the Missouri Supreme Court, has been tendered a professorship in the Harvard Law School.

—Gen. Phil. Sheridan is thirty-seven years old. He was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, on the 6th of March, 1831.

—A portrait of Fred. Douglass spoils the sale of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's new book; but she refuses to have it removed.

—It is thought the Hon. N. P. Baldwin will receive the unanimous nomination for Governor from the Republicans of Michigan.

—General Albert Pike, the poet, soldier rebel and rapscallion, is a step son of Paul Pillsbury, the man who invented shoepegs.

—Hon. J. S. Macdonald has refused the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario and has been tendered a seat in the Dominion Cabinet.

—The ladies of Cork presented Mr. George Francis Train with, what they considered a suitable present, a boiled blood pudding.

—The Davenports who have been fully exposed so often, still travel, and draw large houses. When last heard from they were at Marseilles, France.

—Queen Victoria devotes a great deal of her time to knitting, so that employment has become very fashionable among English ladies of a certain age.

—Col. A. M. Tyler was engaged, with a number of assistants, at Rolla, Mo., on the 10th inst., in removing the bodies of Union soldiers buried there during the war.

—Garibaldi is very ill at Caprera and fears are entertained that he will never recover. Hope deferred has made his heart sick beyond the reach of medicines.

—Judge Billington was executed for murder near Boston, in Plymouth Colony, early in the seventeenth century. It was the first execution for murder in this country.

—Gen. Sheridan's denial of his engagement to Miss H——n is now understood. He is said to be engaged and shortly to be married to Miss Grace Fenton, of Albany.

—Roger A. Pryor, once notorious as a fire eater, who ate his own words at the point of Mr. Potter's Bowie-knife, is now practicing as a criminal lawyer in New York.

—Tennyson is industrious; he writes seven or eight stanzas every day and reads a great deal. His annual income now amounts to $50,000, and is steadily on the increase.

—The Marquis de Caux is said to have a fortune of four millions of francs of debts. Therefore, it is said, the Patti has at last been prevailed upon to send him the mitten.

—Mr. George Ticknor Curtis thinks Mr. Winthrop would be the proper person to whom to tender the mission to the Court of St. James, but he fears he would not accept it.

—Rev. Herrick Johnson has been called to the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Barnes) in Philadelphia. His response was a telegram referring to Proverbs 2nd Chapter and 18th Verse.

—A woman in Lincashire, England, starved to death recently because she would not go to the poor house, and all because she once had a relative who was a member of the parliament.

—Forrest, whose infamous and cruel behavior at Fort Pillow has embalmed his memory in rather an undesirable form, has recently filed a petition in bankruptcy in Memphis.

—The Senator who made his appearance at breakfast at Willard's recently in the costume usually devoted to the hours of slumber, was not Yates as was reported, but Sansbury.

—Menken (the figure-aunt) sails this month for New York where she will rest for a short time, and then go to San Francisco where she has been engaged to play one hundred nights.

—The first child born of Christian parents in what are now called the United States, was Virginia Dare, in the year 1581. If still alive and unmarried she would be quite an old maid.

—Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson is likely to get fifteen thousand dollars for injuries done to the plantation of her father, Gen. Clinch, in Florida, thirty years ago by the Seminole Indians.

—The ladies of Buda and Pesth have presented the Empress of Austria with a beautiful cradle for the exclusive use of the expected addition to the Imperial and Royal family of Hapsburg.

—Finette, who a few years ago so scandalized Germany by her exposure, in the court room, of the proceedings of a prominent member of the Berlin Cabinet, is now doing the can can in London, and is quite disgusted that neither the government nor the police will notice her.

—Mr. Lincoln once said that if there was ever any difference in his cabinet he was always certain to have the member from Connecticut on his side. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Welles was that member and that he still exhibits the same readiness to be on the side of the man in power.

—A gorgeous wedding took place in St. Louis on Wednesday. The happy bride wore a $5,000 set of ear-rings and a $750 lace veil. She is worth some $400,000 in her own right, and the groom is about as well supplied with filthy lucre. His present to his bride was worth $10,000. His name is James P. Thomas. He is a barber by profession, and a negro. The wife is a mulatio.

—It may be interesting to some persons to learn a little about the private character of some of prominent men of Mexico. The following was clipped from the private Black Book, a diary kept by one of Maximilian's private secretaries in Mexico, and reveals some curious personal traits of the chief actors in the Imperial tragedy in that country. The notorious General Juan N. Almonte, one of the chief promoters of the intervention, is described as "dishonest, avaricious, and revengeful." The savagery of Marbuez is also properly booked, with the remark, "Sent to Jerusalem." Of Miramon, it is told that having once lost at play the money of a company of which he was the captain and treasurer, he drew his sword, and swept all the stakes back again into his pocket. Then follows a recount of the way in which he upset his fellow-rascal Zuloaga, took possession of the Government, took the field, levied contributions for the army, and spent the money at the gamble table. O'Horan is set down in black. He was, according to all accounts, a cold and vulgar villain. He sometimes decreed death between cigar-puffs. "General, I am going to shoot you," he remarked to an astonished prisoner, after taking a last swallow of chocolate with him. The General was Marcial Lascano, and he was shot an hour afterward at Tacubaya.

TRADE AND LABOR.

—A paper mill is to be built at Clermont, Iowa, next summer.

—The Massasoit Mills, at Huntington, Mass., turn out one ton of fine writing paper per day.

—Two cargoes of African peanuts, comprising 15,000 bushels, arrived in Boston last week.

—During the year 1867, 53,490 hides were shipped from New Orleans to New York, and 51,287 from New York to Boston.

—The inlatory steps have already been taken toward the erection of one of the largest woolen factories in the west, at Lansing, Iowa.

—Several sales of lumber have been made at Bay City, Mich., during the past week—one of over 1,000,000 feet at $6, $12 and $35.

—Baltimore, the newspapers of that city say, expects to become the first tobacco market in the world when her new European steamship line is in full operation.

—It takes 16,000 bales of cotton, or 6,480,000 pounds, to supply the daily demands of the cotton mills of the world. Of this immense amount one thousandth part is used every day by the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford.

—Lowell's old title of the "City of Spindles" is no longer its especial due. Fall River exceeds it by 40,000 spindles, and its weekly production, when its mills are in full operation, will surpass that of Lowell by 300,000 yards.

—A peat machine has recently been invented by Charles Moore, of Springfield, Mass., which can be worked by steam or water power, and can turn out eighty tons of peat per day. Machines of this pattern will cost from $300 to $500.

—The granite mill of the Granite Mill Company, at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, contains 125 looms, and employs 125 hands, whose joint efforts produce 1,200,000 yards of shirting and sheeting per year, consuming 500,000 pounds of cotton in the work. The machinery is driven by water power.

—At Moline, Illinois, the new works of Dimock & Gould have a capacity of turning out daily 1,500 buckets, 500 wash tubs and 600 wash boards. Deere & Co. are soon to make an extensive addition to their works, and are now turning out over 900 plows per week, besides a large number of sulky plows and cultivators.

The Yosemite Valley—A Monster Injunction Granted—Other Matters.

(From the Alta California, Jan. 31.)

Mr. J. M. Hutchings, the pioneer, more generally known to the community of late years through the association of his name with the great Yosemite Valley, where he now resides, is at present on a visit to San Francisco. He tells us that on his visit to the "Nevada Fall," he, with a companion from this city, ascended to the summit of the "Cap of Liberty" peak, to the north of the Fall, and there, at the fissure of the rock, away up under the very clouds, found a juniper tree, the trunk of which measured ten feet two inches in diameter. When we remember that the juniper is, in most countries, a very slow grower, and at the best a mere bush, hardly rising to the dignity of a tree at all, the statement of the diameter of this one appears almost incredible, and some have been inclined to doubt the exactness of the measurement. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Hutchings will not, however, doubt the correctness of his statement for a moment, and we are inclined to think that the age of the tree is also fully as great. Indeed, almost without exception, all the trees in the Yosemite and vicinity which may be seen forests of the juniper order extending to the limit of vision. The trees in these forests are somewhat like apple trees in a New York apple orchard, and are never of great height, but the trunks are often of considerable size. We have seen thousands which would measure from one to five feet in diameter, and would yield several cords of beautiful wood. They are, however, almost worthless for timber, as the trunk is invariably but a few feet in length—several large limbs of minor trunks branching out as from five to ten feet from the earth, the top limbs spreading out over a space entirely disproportionate to the hight of the trees. They try to thatch the roofs of the ruins of Aztec or Toltec cities and fortifications, in some of which timbers exposed to the storms and blazing sun of that trying climate are yet to be seen in a good state of preservation, showing that the builders must have disappeared at a comparatively recent date. Juniper trees of immense size are found on these ruins in some places, showing that in that climate at least the tree is of more rapid growth than is generally supposed. Nevertheless, the Yosemite juniper is a remarkable tree, and worth the attention of the scientific.

The Land Slides at Naples.

A private letter from a gentleman of this city dated at Sorrento, Italy, January 31st, gives the following particulars of the land slip at Naples, of which a brief account has been heretofore given:

"We have had a wonderful escape from death. A mountain over six hundred feet above the road fell just before we reached the spot, and covered it with large rocks and stone in the road, the remaining portions of the mountain side came down with the roar of artillery."

"But this is nothing to what has just occurred at Naples. Bayard Taylor and family resided at No. 21 Santa Lucia, and I went twice to the house to secure an apartment there, and the situation was very lovely; and should have gone there had not the cholera broken had been large enough. The house stood on the principal street—the Chiaja—and stretching away up over it was a hill with a house above houses, for several hundred feet. Partly, thank God, came to Sorrento a few days ago, to see us; and yesterday the whole side of the hill on the Chiaja gave way, and eighty persons are lost in the ruins. Taylor's house is entirely buried beneath the wreck of three upper ones; and I am told that Mrs. Americans, was passing at the time, and that all the passengers perished. I saw the account of the scene of the disaster and am sick at heart.

"I am disinclined to stay here for any great length of time, for it seems as if the mountains were all tumbling down, and I think V

THE DAILY GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
P. B. PENNIMAN,.....JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....N. P. REED,
Editors. Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 54 and 56 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania,
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy,.....2 cents.
Delivered by carriers per week,.....15
Mail Subscribers, per year,.....$6.00
Address,
GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
Single Subscriber,.....$1.50
Clubs of Five,.....1.25
—And one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
☞ Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address,
GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868. NUMBER 45

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Prosecution of Sidewalks on Public Roads—License to Sewing Machine Vendors—Authorizing Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to Extend Their Road and Build Branches—Management of Allegheny County Prison—Insane Asylum for Northern District—The Ward "White"—Spirited Discussion—Demonstratory Speech of Mr. Hickman, of Chester.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT: Protecting sidewalks upon public roads and in unincorporated towns, inflicting penalty for riding or driving thereon.

Enabling vendors of sewing machines to sell throughout the State by paying ordinary license fees.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to extend their road from terminus and build branches from any point in Allegheny city to connect with any other roads, and for this purpose shall have all the privileges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but no right to occupy streets or alleys in Pittsburgh or Allegheny without the consent of Councils.

Changing the organization and management of the Allegheny County Prison.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Establishing an additional State Insane Asylum for the Northern District—entire cost not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, one-fourth to be drawn this year.

Providing for the deficit in the soldiers' orphans' department.

Enabling purchasers of corporate rights by sheriff's sale to reorganize with all privileges.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE WORD "WHITE."

Nearly the whole time was occupied in a spirited discussion arising out of an amendment offered by Mr. JONES, (Dem.,) of Bucks, to a local bill defining the qualifications of voters for School Directors in Lancaster county. His amendment was to insert the word "white."

Mr. HICKMAN, (Republican,) of Chester, spoke till the hour of adjournment, charging that the Republican majority of the House had held a caucus, in which they refused "to face the music" on his recently proposed Constitutional amendment and to smother them. He was not afraid of that caucus; it should not bind him. He had never gone into it. He would never sell his principles to any caucus. He charged Mr. Mann, (Republican) of Potter, with gross inconsistency, with dodging the question, with glaring injustice. He knew that the Republican majority would murder his amendments, because they were cowards. He gave Democrats full permission to pitch into them. He was called to order frequently by the Speaker and others, but proceeded with his speech amid much excitement. The previous question was called, but not sustained, five or six Republicans voting "nay" with the Democrats. He appealed to that God who ordered all things, that all men should be equal in the exercise of civil government. He would yet live to see these recreant Republicans suffer for their inconsistency and their cowardice. The people would rebuke them on one side or the other. They assert that the negro was entitled by the laws of God and nature to the elective franchise, but refused to vote for his amendments because they, miserable dodgers, tricksters and trimmers, were afraid of losing the next election.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—A. J. Cooper, of the firm of Blair, Cooper & Co., merchants of New Mexico, was robbed of three hundred and seven ounces of gold, valued at about seven thousand dollars, on the cars between Kansas and St. Louis, on the night of Wednesday, the 11th. The gold was abstracted from a valise and not missed until Cooper arrived at St. Louis. One thousand dollars reward is offered, and one thousand dollars for the recovery of the money.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has passed an order referring the question to the Supreme Court whether the Governor's veto of the State constabulary law is valid, the veto not having been sent in within five days after the law was repealed, as required by the constitution.

—Burglaries are of nightly occurrence in Nashville. Thursday night the residence of Col. R. C. McNary was entered and valuables to a large amount stolen. Attempts were made to enter several other houses.

—The Dayton (O.) *Ledger* of the 19th, in defining its position, says George H. Pendleton will carry the State of Ohio by twenty thousand majority, and he is the only Democrat for which the State is sure.

At Plymouth, Mass., a fire in the picker room of the Russell Mills seriously damaged valuable machinery, and will compel a suspension of the manufacture of cotton goods.

Kelly & Grimes' chair factory, in Cincinnati, was partially destroyed by a boiler explosion yesterday morning. One or two children were injured by flying missiles.

—The Bank Commissioners closed the First National Bank of Bethel, Conn., on Tuesday. The cashier is under arrest. A very large amount of certificates have been issued.

—A number of negroes were summoned a few days ago to serve on a jury at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Judge Adams refused to permit them to act.

—The woolen mill of Joseph R. Scatchard, at Germantown, was burned, with contents, yesterday. Loss $40,000; partially insured.

—The Diamond Light Oil Works, at Williamsburg, New York, were burned Thursday night, involving a loss of ten thousand dollars.

—Washington's birthday anniversary will be observed in New York to-day. The municipal buildings will be closed and salutes fired.

—Forty delegates have been appointed to represent Buffalo at the Canal Convention, to be held at Albany, N. Y., Tuesday next.

—Joseph B. Ingersoll, a well known lawyer of Philadelphia, died on Thursday, aged eighty-two.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—A portion of the journeymen tailors of Philadelphia are on a strike upon a dispute about wages with some of their employers. The Lewiston *Journal* says the Maine lumbermen this winter are getting out large numbers of logs. The Rhode Island Locomotive Works, located at Providence, have recently received orders for twenty-four locomotives, nineteen having been ordered for the Union Pacific Railroad, and the remainder for Western roads. The glass business on Cape Cod is dull. There has been a strike at the Cape Cod works on account of set tasks for the workmen, but some of them have returned to work. The Boston and Sandwich Company has discharged some hands, and reduced the wages of others 15 per cent.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Removal of Secretary Stanton.

Correspondence Referred to Reconstruction Committee.

Resolution for Impeachment.

Charges Against Postmaster General

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1868.

SENATE.

A reply was received from the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolutions of inquiry whether any and what increase had been made in the number of employes at the New York Custom House since July. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from colored citizens of Kentucky, praying that since slavery has been abolished, a law be passed, or the Constitution amended, so that no State shall abridge the privileges of any citizen of the United States. He said he had never heard any satisfactory argument against the proposed legislation. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide for the registration of electors in Territories. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, introduced a bill for changing the time of holding the District and Circuit Courts in Tennessee. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to organize a Commission to examine the claims on the War Department. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate copies of any correspondence on the subject of the abduction of Allen McDonald, an American citizen in Canada.

Mr. GRIMES read from the *Globe* the report of the speech of Mr. Hendricks on the reconstruction bill. A difference of opinion had occurred between the Senator and himself in regard to a telegram having been sent through by J. E. Harvey, in 1861, informing the authorities that Fort Sumter was to be attacked, but (Mr. Grimes) having said the telegram was to that effect. He said he remembered very distinctly that such had been the impression of the majority of this body, but it seemed from a letter he had received from Mr. Harvey that they had been mistaken. The letter was read and considerable discussion followed, during which it was charged the telegram, which Messrs. Cameron, Sumner and Conkling said they had not seen, was sent at the instigation of Mr. Seward without the knowledge of the rest of the Cabinet, some claiming that Mr. Lincoln had been cognizant.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland said Mr. Seward, at that time, had carried on the War and Navy Departments without the knowledge of the heads of the Departments.

The matter was allowed to drop after some time, and the morning business was proceeded with.

The Senate then took up the special order, the bill to amend the reconstruction acts so that a majority of votes cast shall decide elections, and allow persons registered to vote in any part of a State.

Mr. CONKLING took the floor and commented on Mr. Trumbull's statement yesterday of his continuous opposition to the principle of requiring a majority of registered votes, and he quoted from the *Globe* to show that the Senator had voted for it when the bill was pending. He for one believed that that action of Congress was right. He continued at length in support of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that he had reported the act of March 23d from the Judiciary Committee, stating he did so because it was agreed to by both parties; that all its features did not meet his approbation; none of the reconstruction bills were just as he wanted them; but his experience had shown that in legislative bodies it was necessary to be practical and have some deference for the opinions of his associates; therefore he had voted for the bill on final passage.

After further discussion between Messrs. CONKLING and TRUMBULL, without reaching a vote, the Senate went into executive session at half past two o'clock.

Upon coming out of executive session, the Senate, at half past nine o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To-morrow will be devoted to general debate only.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Joint Committee on Library, reported an international copyright bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted, with leave to Mr. Pruyn to make a minority report.

Mr. JENCKS, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill granting leave for application for extension of patent to Smith & Wesson. Passed—eighty-eight to thirty-eight.

The SPEAKER presented the following letter, which was read and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I have just read with astonishment the detail of some testimony in the *Daily Globe*, tending to implicate me in letting contracts for carrying Southern mails. I have never heard of some of the men named in the testimony before. No man approached me with any such propositions as are indicated in that testimony. I never heard of such a project before. I never do business in that way or any of that kind of business. I ask a thorough investigation, not only into matters indicated in that testimony, but every other transaction of the Postoffice Department since I have been connected with it. I also respectfully ask that this investigation be open and published to the world. If this is the proper mode of presenting my wishes to the House of Representatives I will be obliged if this letter can be laid before that body.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of small coins. Referred to Committee on Coinage.

Mr. CAVANAUGH introduced a bill to provide for mail service between Fort Ambercrombie, Dakotah, and Helena, Montana. Referred to Postoffice Committee.

Mr. INGERSOLL obtained leave for Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill reviving for two years the second section of the act of April 5th, 1855, constituting Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., ports of delivery.

After explanation by Mr. INGERSOLL the bill passed.

Mr. COVODE, from the Committee on Building and Grounds, to which had been referred the question as to the letting of the contract for the jail of the District of Columbia, presented a report, and bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The report condemned the manner in which the contracts were let, and recommends that they be annulled and the work stopped. It declares that fair and equal competition was impossible on account of the incompleteness of the architect's plans, and recommends that the work be let under the immediate charge of the Interior, on account of his being unable or unwilling to give it proper attention. The report exonerates the contractor for the iron work and recommends an adjustment of his claim.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, on the Naval appropriation bill, which appropriates $18,006,045.

After debate, Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment, providing that all unexpended balances subject to the order of the Secretary of the Navy on the 1st of July, 1868, shall be covered into the treasury, and that no amount appropriated in the bill shall be expended or drawn while any other expended monies are subject to the order of the Secretary of Navy. Agreed to.

The Committee rose, and the Speaker presented a message from the President in reference to the execution of the treaty of 1864 with China, for the settlement of claims, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Chief of the Engineer Corps, in reference to a Ship Canal around the Falls of Ohio. Refered to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, relative to estimates of appropriations, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, covering one from the President notifying Mr. Stanton of his removal from office, and the appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas in his stead. The correspondence is given elsewhere.

The correspondence having been read, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered printed.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested with authority to report at any time.

Mr. WASHBURNE so modified his motion, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MUNGEN wished to move as an amendment for reference to the Judiciary Committee, but the previous question prevailed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, wished to have it referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE would not consent to this. The Committee on Reconstruction was the competent Committee and he preferred the correspondence to go that Committee.

Mr. MUNGEN intimated the Committee should reconstruct Mr. Stanton.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S motion was agreed to and the correspondence was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House went again into Committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

Mr. VANWYCK offered an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated should be used for paying for new guns, gun carriages or or small arms, which was adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved the Committee rise, stating he wished to provide for a regular session to-morrow. He thought that when the government was so far subverted as to have two Secretaries of War, the House should attend to public business.

The Committee rose.

Mr. BUTLER said—I move the order of the House by which the session to-morrow was assigned to general debate, be rescinded. The reason I have for asking its recision is the communication made to this House by the Secretary of War. We have now two Secretaries of War, one by law and one by usurpation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the motion was not debatable and the Speaker so decided.

The House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the session to-morrow for debate and it was reconsidered—104 to 49—a strict party vote.

During the taking of the vote a laborer in attempting to walk across the glass roof of the Hall had a narrow escape from being precipitated to the floor. The glass broke and several fragments into and near the door-keeper's seat.

Messrs. Price and Grinnell, of Iowa, members of the last Congress, were passing at this moment and were struck by small pieces of the glass, but not injured. The man who caused the mischief managed to get on the solid part of the roof and thus saved his life.

The SPEAKER remarked that workmen had been cautioned not to walk on the glass roof, and the caution would be repeated by himself and Doorkeeper.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented a petition of citizens of Ross county, Ohio, praying Congress to pass a law to authorize the issuing of a sufficient amount of United States Legal Tender Treasury notes to pay United States bonds. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

The House again, at a quarter before five, went into Committee on the Naval appropriation bill.

Mr. PIKE made the point of order that sections three, four and five were independent legislation, changing existing laws, and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was postponed till Monday.

Mr. COVODE, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Laughter among the Democratic members.

Mr. WOOD objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The SPEAKER stated the resolution was a question of privilege.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction, which was agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

SOUTHERN STATES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—Gen. Schofield to-day removed the City Recorder and eleven magistrates of Hustings Court, for having permitted tobacco inspectors to qualify without taking the required oath of office.

The Convention was engaged to-day in discussing the suffrage question. On the Conservative side it was asserted that the white men of the State would never submit to negro rule, and that the issue was fought under that matter, and come out and lie in the graves with those who had gone before them. The name of Lee elicited applause from the white spectators, which was checked by the Chair.

The Speaker said the whites wished the blacks well and would be willing to be taxed heavily to colonize them on the best lands the government owned.

Two black delegates replied, urging the right of the negro to suffrage, and his capacity to use it for good.

The Convention adjourned till Monday, to observe to-morrow as a holiday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, February 21.—The Convention is still engaged in the discussion of suffrage. No vote was taken nor any other business of importance transacted.

Various railroad propositions, involving an increase of State liabilities to the amount of $5,000,000, had been before the Convention, but none were acted upon, except one endorsing a million of bonds for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—The new military commander, Major Gen. Burnes, entered upon his duties to-day.

The Convention consumed the day in debate.

Several leading colored delegates have gone to Washington, with a view to ascertain the probable reception of colored Congressmen and the chance of obtaining from Congress land for the negroes.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Feb. 21.—In the Convention to-day a member stated Gen. Gillem would offer an ordinance, under the last tax ordinance, but under such an ordinance as he himself would suggest. It is probable a new ordinance, conforming to the General's idea, will be adopted.

Section nineteen of the Bill of Rights provides an educational qualification for holding office.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned last night, after adopting resolutions in consonance with the principles of the National Democratic party, and electing delegates to the National Convention, W. S. Featherstone, E. M. Yerger, E. C. Waltham and W. T. Morton are the delegates at large.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, February 21.—The Convention to-day adopted several articles of the Constitution. Hereafter they are to have a night session to expedite business.

The building occupied by Kirksy & Johnson was destroyed by fire this morning. A soldier named Peat was burned to death and several other persons injured. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO.

Raid on Counterfeiters—Japanning Establishment Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—United States detectives made a descent on a house on May street, arresting four persons and capturing forty thousand dollars in counterfeit fractional currency, dies, plates &c. The parties were held to bail in $10,000 each.

The establishment of A. G. Garfield, corner of Franklin and Harrison streets, for the manufacture of stamped tin and japanned ware, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss estimated at $20,000; insurance not ascertained.

The Board of Trade will hold no session to-morrow. The banks will be closed.

CALIFORNIA.

Legislative Matters—The Sunday Law —Yosemite Grant.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—The Legislature has refused to repeal the present Sunday law.

The bill alienating a portion of the Yosemite grant has become a law notwithstanding the veto of the Governor. The consent of Congress is necessary to make its provisions valid.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Train's Lecture in Dublin.

Failure as a Speculation.

Verdict of the Clerkenwell Inquest.

New Postal Treaty.

Reported Revolts in India

Cost of the Abyssinian War.

British Relations with Mexico

Russian Troops on the Danube.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 21.—George Francis Train delivered his first lecture in Dublin last evening. It was very thinly attended. There was no rioting, though measures had been taken by the authorities for the preservation of the peace. A correspondent of one of the morning journals, in alluding to the lecture, says: "As a speculation it was an an entire failure."

John Curtin, an inn keeper, and David Murphy, a waiter, were arrested at Cork, yesterday, on the general charge of complicity in Fenian movements. Murphy recently arrived from the United States.

LONDON, February 21.—The Coroner's jury have concluded the protracted investigation of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and to-day rendered a verdict that they bring a charge of murder against the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mullooney, the two Dismonds, the woman Ann Justice, and others whose names are not yet made known. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of Allan, who was recently discharged but has been re-arrested. The verdict concluded by severely censuring the police in the Clerkenwell District for lack of activity and vigilance.

The indications are that Beresford Hope will carry the election for member of Parliament from the University of Cambridge. The seat was rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Selwyn to the Bench.

Mr. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, has informed the House of Commons that the operation of the new postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been temporarily suspended, but only to enable both governments to revise certain points which were mutually overlooked and necessary to be set right.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The audience at Train's lecture last night was very boisterous. Some persons present who hissed the speaker were roughly used. A strong force of police was on hand and prevented any serious personal violence or disloyal demonstrations.

The jury were unable to agree on a verdict in the case of Jno. Martin and others, the parties on trial or participating in the Fenian funeral procession have been discharged.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Globe* has a report that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.

LONDON, February 21.—*Evening.*—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. D'Israeli gave an explicit denial to the report that the expenditures already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at its last session by the Government.

Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico. He said diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican Government declined all intercourse with those powers which recognized the late empire.

Sir Stafford Northcott, Secretary of State for India, said the latest letters received from General Napier gave no intimation that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season.

Tuesday, February 25th, has been assigned as the day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in the Commons.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 21.—The *Patrie*, speaking under reserve, says it has reason to believe the Emperor of Russia is massing troops near the Danube.

The *La France* asserts that Chevalier De Nigra, Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to the faithful observance of the September Convention, and has referred to the payment of the principal and interest of her share of the old debt of the States of the Church which were annexed to the kingdom.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, EVENING, February 21.—Consols closed at 93⅝@93⅞; 5-20's at 72⅛@72¼d. Illinois closed at 89. Erie 45¼d.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12d; middling Orleans at 12¼d, with sales of 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn at 42s. 9d. Wheat at 16s. 2d. for California, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2. Mixwestern barley at 5s. 6d. Oats at 2s. 6d. Peas at 46s. Flour at 37s. 6d. Provisions—Bacon is advanced to 46s. Beef and pork are steady and unchanged. Produce—Sugar is firmer at 24s. 6d. for No. 12.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1868.

The Papal Zouaves, from Montreal, arrived last evening and will sail to-morrow on the St. Laurent. There is no truth in the rumor that Prince Iturbide has joined them.

The steamer Helvetia, from Europe, has arrived.

The steamer St. Laurent takes $70,000 in gold to-morrow.

Two children were badly injured in escaping from a burning tenement house on Thompson street.

The famous prize case of the steamer Peterhoff has been settled by the payment to the English claimants of $200,000, their quota of ship and cargo.

A case is now before the Supreme Court here of the State of Tennessee vs. Sheriff Kelly, in relation to bonds issued to the Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad, which had been attached at the suit of one Jas. Shannon for services and materials furnished in 1861 and the years following. The defendants are the directors of the Farmers and Citizens National Bank, of Williamsburg, were yesterday paid fifty-five cents on the dollar, in accordance with the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency. Nearly $400,000 of the $650,000 in the hands of the Government were disbursed.

Gold at the Fifth Avenue to-night was 140. There is much excitement.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is here and leaves to-morrow for Boston.

A Washington letter says that Hon. David A. Wells is mentioned as a suitable person to supercede Mr. Delmas as Chief of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury. A change will doubtless be made.

—The Maryland Legislature is reported in a state of intense excitement and indignation over the action of the United States Senate in refusing to admit Philip R. Thomas to a seat in that body. The United States Senate, again to present his credentials and demand admission. Some very threatening talk is indulged in by malcontents in the Legislature, such as that in case the Senate refuses to admit Mr. Thomas, and thus prevent the State of Maryland from her just representation in that branch of Congress, measures should be taken by the State authorities to prevent the collection of United States revenue in Maryland until the State receives from its present position.

FROM WASHINGTON.

War Secretary Question.

President Deposes Stanton.

Gen. L. Thomas Appointed in His Stead.

Mr. Stanton Requested to Retain the Office.

He Consents and Remains.

Senate Executive Session.

Action Taken in the Matter.

Removal of Mr. Stanton Unlawful.

The Impeachment Question Revived

Gen. McClellan Nominated as Minister to England.

Gen. G. H. Thomas as Brevet General.

Democratic National Convention.

Sitting with Closed Doors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st, 1868.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR QUESTION.

The President to-day sent an Executive Message to the Senate, stating that on the twelfth of August, last, under authority vested in him by the Constitution of the United States, he suspended Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and now by the same authority, he had removed Mr. Stanton, and appointed in his place, *ad interim*, Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. The President encloses the communications to Messrs. Stanton and Thomas.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day the following correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR—General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Maj. General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY STANTON DESIRED TO REMAIN IN THE WAR OFFICE.

A special to the *Post* says: Soon after the Senate went into Executive Session, a Committee consisting of Senators Cameron, Chandler, Cattell and Thayer proceeded to the War Office and informed Mr. Stanton that pending any action it was the desire of the Senate that he should remain at the War Office through any orders from the President to the contrary. The Committee also waited upon General Grant and had an interview with him. They expressed themselves entirely satisfied with Grant's position regarding this matter.

Another (regular) dispatch states: Senators Thayer, Cameron, Chandler and Cattell this afternoon had an interview with Secretary Stanton, and expressed to him a desire that he would not surrender his post. In obedience to the order of the President until the Senate should have taken further action, Mr. Stanton indicated compliance with their wish. It is not true, therefore, as reported this evening, that Mr. Stanton made no objection to Adjutant General Thomas entering upon his duties as Secretary of War. It is true, however, that General Thomas showed to Mr. Stanton his order of appointment from the President, and to this the latter made a respectful but not satisfactory reply.

The Senators above named, after leaving Stanton, had an interview with Gen. Grant, relating to him their conversation with Mr. Stanton, and suggesting views as to what his conduct should be in the premises.

About an hour after the Senators parted with Mr. Stanton, the latter sent to the House a copy of the letter addressed to him by the President, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The Committee will have a meeting to-morrow to consider this, as well as the subject of impeachment proposed by Representative Covode.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate a few minutes after two o'clock went into executive session, and continued therein seven hours. The matter of removal was fully discussed, and with the spirit in secret session. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, for which Mr. Wilson offered a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate have received and considered the communication of the President stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, therefore

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office.

This substitute was agreed to without a division. The injunction of secrecy was removed from it and copies of the resolution ordered to be communicated to the President, Secretary of War and Adjt. Gen. Thomas.

Many persons were attracted to the vicinity of the Senate to-night, but were prevented from entering the galleries. It is said of the removal of Mr. Stanton, and other matters connected with it, afford a prominent feature of comment everywhere to-night.

STANTON STILL AT WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Stanton still retains possession of the War Department. He was there at a late hour to-night.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: George B. McClellan, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, and James R. Hubbell, of Michigan, Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas to be Lt. Gen. by Brevet and General by Brevet. Wm. H. Farley, Surveyor General of California. Augusta Bradley, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District, Indiana.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The members of the National Democratic Committee met informally this morning at the rooms of the President of the Committee. It seems that a meeting of the committee appointed by the Chicago National Convention will hold a private meeting at which many preliminary matters will be considered. Among the most important are whether regular sessions of the Committee shall be open to the public, and as to the powers of irregularly appointed members from Southern States. A preliminary meeting will be called by August Belmont, of New York, and will probably be held to-night. New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis are competing cities for the Convention.

It was finally decided at an informal preliminary meeting, this morning, that the National Democratic Committee, appointed at Chicago, should meet to-morrow at their rooms, with closed doors, to settle the details which are to govern the regular meeting of the Committee. The members present at this informal meeting were: A. Belmont, New York; S. B. Lyman, Maine; H. B. Smith, Vermont; Wm. Converse, Connecticut; W. A. Galbraith, Penna.; J. A. Nicholson, Del.; L. S. Trimble, Ky.; R. F. Ranney, Ohio; W. E. Niblack, Ind.; W. F. Story, L. V. Bogg, Mo.; J. H. McKinney, Mich.; George H. Paul, Wis.; Charles Mason, proxy of D. O. Finch, Iowa; Perry Fuller, proxy of T. E. Eston, Kansas; John Patrick, Nebraska; Geo. S. House, Ala.; Thos. Sweeny, W. Va.; Judge Marvin, Florida; J. W. Leftwich, Tenn.; R. S. Stevens, proxy of A. B. Green, Ark; and J. A. Piscir, of Louisiana.

Among the prominent gentlemen present, but not members of the Committee, were Messrs. Staples and Allen, of Augusta, Me.; Green, Fitch, Taylor, Winslow and Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio; Monroe and Melard, of Nevada; Kennelrich, of Leavenworth, and Miller, of Connecticut; Brown, of Montana; Wendell, of Michigan; Samuel J. Eldon, Marton Morale, of the *World*; Humphirey, Prince, Cornell and Cuyler, of New York; and Barcklay, Maguire, Davis and Buckner, of Missouri.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Major Donelson and Major Merriweather, agents of the Levee Board of the State of Mississippi, arrived yesterday, seeking appropriations for the levees of Yazoo basin, extending on the east side of the Mississippi river from Memphis to Vicksburg.

An advisory meeting was held last night at the rooms of Senator Fowler, at which most of the Tennessee delegation were present, and many members of Congress not immediately interested in the work. The necessity of Congressional assistance seems to be conceded, otherwise vast tracts of productive lands will be flooded. Maj. Donelson and Mr. Merriweather are hopeful of securing the appropriations for which they have been directed by the Mississippi Levee Board to ask.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Committee on Elections this morning held a conference on the case of Mr. Butler, member elect of the House from Tennessee, and agreed he could not take the oath prescribed by Congress, as during his having occupied a seat in the Legislature of Tennessee and taken the oath to support the Confederate States Government, but as he was unquestionably loyal to the United States government all the time, the Committee will recommend the House to pass a joint resolution similar to that passed by the Senate only in the case of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, omitting a part of the Congressional oath required to be taken by members of both branches. The Committee will make their report on Monday.

Ohio Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, February 21.—The House Committee on Railroads reported against the repeal of the law to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraph. Laid on the table.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Letter List.—On our fourth page of to-day's paper will be found the official list of unclaimed letters furnished us for publication.

Brutal Outrage—A Girl Twelve Years of age Outraged by a Negro.

A brutal outrage was committed near Derry Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thursday evening, of which we have obtained the following particulars: Wednesday afternoon Carrie Layton, aged twelve years, daughter of a wealthy farmer near Derry Station, started to visit a relative, who lived some distance from her father's residence, and to reach the place she had to pass through a piece of woods. A negro boy about nineteen years of age, who was employed on the farm, heard her speak of the proposed visit, and immediately started for the pieces of woods referred to and secreted himself near the road along which she would pass, and when she approached sprang from his place of concealment, knocked her down and violated her person. After accomplishing his hellish purpose, and having satisfied his beastly desires, he fled to the woods and left his victim lying insensible on the ground, where she was found some hours afterwards by the cross ties of the trestle, and had proceeded to where it was fifteen feet high, when he made a mis-step and fell through, striking his face against the tie in his descent, bruising it terribly. He was considerably bruised about the body and legs. His injuries although severe are not of a serious character, as it is thought no bones were broken. She was removed to the residence on Third street, Allegheny, where he received all necessary attention.

Frightful Accident—Narrow Escape.

A frightful accident occurred about twelve o'clock yesterday at the house of Mr. Henry Tatnall, on Second street, in the Eighth ward, in which the mother and sister of that gentleman narrowly escaped a most terrible death. The house referred to is a two story building on the upper side of the hill, the base of which has been cut away to make room for the house. Mrs. Tatnall, who is an elderly lady, and her daughter, were occupying the back portion of the building, and had just left the back room where they had been eating dinner, when a large mass of rock and earth broke loose from the hill above and fell on the back part of the building, crushing it in and burying the dining room and its contents beneath the immense mass of earth and rock.

National Reform Association.

The National Reform Association will hold an adjourned meeting in New Castle, Lawrence county, on Tuesday morning next, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, in the First U. P. Church. It is expected that there will be quite an animated discussion on the subject of the religious amendment of the Constitution. The law and the gospel are both filling their quivers with polished shafts, and the people of New Castle are looking forward to the discussion with great interest. The Pittsburgh & Erie Express which leaves the Union Depot by the P. F. W. & C. R. W. at 6 o'clock, a. m. arrives in New Castle at 8.25, so that those who wish to attend can leave Pittsburgh the same morning and be in good time for the Convention.

The Postoffice will be open this morning from seven to nine o'clock, A. M., and remain closed the balance of the day.

A Thief and Swindler Arrested.

Thursday evening Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, a colored woman residing on Fulton street, informed the Chief of Police that some swindling thief had stolen her gold watch, and related the following facts connected with the affair: Some time last fall J. J. Moriarty came to her house on the pretence of teaching the art of braiding hair, and she being anxious to learn, paid him two dollars in advance, after which the instructor departed and failed to return until Thursday, when he made another call on the same errand, forgetting probably that he had been there on a former occasion. Mrs. Russell, however, had not forgotten the fact, and recognized him at once, telling him to leave the house—that he was a swindler. After his memory had been refreshed by the remarks of the woman, he remembered the transaction, and apologized by stating that he had neglected to take her name and had entirely forgotten that she had paid him any money, but he would now teach her. He took a roll of hair from his pocket and requested Mrs. R. to get a glass of water, for

The Pittsburgh Gazette

PUBLISHED BY

FENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING,

No. 86 Fifth Street.

F. R. FENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, JAS. KING, N. P. REED, } Editors. } Business Managers.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY:

Three Copies, per year, by mail, each.....$1 50
Five " " " 2 25
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to club..... 1 15

TERMS FOR DAILY:

Single copies..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week)..... 15 "
Mail Subscribers, (per year,)..... $8.00.

Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1868.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Some days ago the House of Representatives at Harrisburg passed a Free Railroad bill. It is a good one—liberal in spirit, yet guarded in terms. The Senate also, has a Free Railroad bill—an excellent one—though we prefer that of the House. When the House bill reached the Senate, a motion was made to substitute the Senate bill for it; and this motion, still pending, will come up again to-morrow night. It is probable the substitution may be made.

This makes it important to understand the main differences between the two. The Senate bill provides that books for subscription to stock shall be kept open till the whole capital shall be subscribed—the stock being equal to at least ten thousand a mile. The effect of this provision is manifest. No charter can be issued until ten thousand dollars a mile on the line contemplated shall be pledged. Another clause restricts the amount that may be borrowed in any case to a sum equal to the capital paid up. The effect of this, also, is apparent. One half the money to build any line of railroad under this bill must be raised by subscription. In all other particulars the Senate bill is as good as the House bill—the earnest friends of Freedom in Railroad Building being judges.

That there are practical difficulties in the way of framing an equitable Free Railroad Law every man knows who has fully considered the matter in detail. It is easy to affirm that all persons who desire to invest moneys in making railways shall have an equal and free chance; but when the rights of existing corporations, of individual holders of real estate, and of the public generally come to be considered, diversities of opinion are elicited among men who are anxious to attain a common end. Hence, we have not seen proper to denounce the Legislature, or either branch thereof, in advance of ultimate action. It is much safer to wait, see what is done, and for what reasons, than to start prematurely and without valid occasion.

THE Presidential campaign may soon be regarded as open, and the Republican should at once set himself about to do whatever good he can in the cause. We know of no better way to make votes than by educating the people up to the proper standard, so that they may know how to discriminate at the ballot box in favor of the party having the greatest interest in the welfare of the country, and holding principles not at variance with the fullest idea of a Republican form of Government. The best channels through which to reach the masses and to spread before them the live issues of the hour, are well conducted and earlessly edited newspapers. They are the educators of the people, and when properly directed, one journal silently accomplishes more good and effective service than could a thousand stump orators or zealous canvassers. In view of this fact, all earnest adherers to the great political principles held by the Republican party should bestir themselves to increase the circulation of able journals in their districts, so that no man in his ignorance will be entrapped into the support of men and measures antagonistic to the best interests of the country.

The Pittsburgh Weekly GAZETTE, the largest, cheapest and best weekly journal in the Commonwealth, and the leading Republican paper of Western Pennsylvania, is placed within the reach of all, and if our friends will co operate, it will be enabled to accomplish much good work in the presidential canvass. Aside from its high political character, it is a live, gossippy, and readable newspaper, which will commend itself to the intelligent farmer, merchant or mechanic. See prospectus in another column.

"THE GAZETTE wants the opinion of the *Post*, upon the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. We have not been addicted to the bad habit of the GAZETTE, in reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court. We accept them as law, binding upon all."—*Post.*

Then why have you been hammering away for months past—at Congress for conforming its action to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case—and at the Supreme Court for not reversing that decision, and sitting up a new precedent unheard of in the jurisprudence of this country?

THERE seems to be some misapprehension at Harrisburg, and, perhaps, elsewhere, as to our acceptance of Mr. EBERTT's vindication of Mr. GEORGE CONNELL, in the matter of the Petroleum Inspectorship bill. We, therefore, desire to say, that we accept Mr. EBERTT's explanation as fully exculpating Mr. CONNELL, though we do not recant or modify any one of our denunciations of the bill itself, or of the swindle which the concotors thereof intended to accomplish by means of it.

THE Expansionists are likely to have their way, at least, to some extent, in Congress, Western business will demand more currency, and the politicians hardly dare refuse, pending the Presidential election, whatever their personal conviction may be. Indeed, it is an essential idea in representative governments that the will of the people shall be executed.

THE talk about trying Gen. GRANT for insubordination is all moonshine. He was not made Secretary of War by reason of being a soldier, but because he was a citizen, and eminently fit for the position. The office is purely a civil one, and has very rarely, and only for brief periods, been held by individuals connected with the army.

MR. TRAIN is anxious to engage President JOHNSON to collect his bill of $10,000 against the British Government, which he claims as damages for his arrest. Getting that amount, in that easy way, would be a nice speculation. Many men would like to be arrested once a month regularly for a good deal less money.

IT is natural enough, under the circumstances, that the President should aim a blow at General GRANT, but he miscalculated when he thought it possible to make Lieutenant General SHERMAN an instrument for the accomplishment of his revenge.

THE Legislature will deserve commendation if it actually adjourns by the 24th of March, which is the day now fixed upon by the Senate.

TAXING BANKS.

At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania a law was passed to tax stock in National Banks in the hands of holders thereof. To this end a corps of special Assessors were created, and authorized to pocket seven per cent. of all the moneys raised in this manner, in compensation for services not extending beyond a few hours or days. While the idea of taxing this capital was just and proper, the manner of carrying it into effect was a job, though not of large proportions. At the present session of the Legislature, it is to be hoped, the whole system of taxing banks will be remodeled to meet the requirements of the case, as developed by the fullest consideration.

There can be no question but capital, whether in the form of bank and railway shares, or in government bonds ought to be liable to assessment for public purposes to as full an extent as other descriptions of property. The exemption of capital, invested in these shapes, has gone so far as to compel a discussion which will not cease, but grow more earnest, until a change shall be made remedying the existing evil. Nor can it be doubted that Bank Officers are convinced that the general system under which they are doing business can only be permanently maintained by the adoption of such provisions of law as will subject banking capital to as heavy rate of taxation as are laid upon capital employed in other pursuits.

The forty-first section os the Act of Congress of 1864, regulating National Banks, expressly prohibits taxing, for State and local purposes, either the franchises, capital or earnings of those institutions; and the obvious import and effect of the section has been sustained by decisions in both Federal and State Courts. But the same section authorizes taxing shares of stock in National Banks in the hands of the individual holders thereof, the same as other property, subject to three limitations:

1. The rate must not be greater than on other moneyed capital in the State. This is abundantly liberal in Pennsylvania, for moneys at interest are now taxed, in none of the counties less than three or four per cent., and in some of them seven or eight per cent.

2. That the taxes shall be imposed by State authority, at the place where the particular bank is located, and not elsewhere.

3. That the rate shall not exceed that upon shares in State banks.

The first attempt in this State, at taxing National Banks, failed because it aimed at their business. The second attempt, that of 1866, failed for the reasons—1st. The one per cent. levied was held to be in excess of that legally payable on other capital for State objects alone; and, 2d. Because it was laid on the banks directly, and not on the individual holders of the shares.

The act of 1867 is objectionable not simply because the assessing is made a job for the benefit of lucky politicians, but also because it does not make the stock taxable for county and local purposes. It is further faulty in the fact it does not subject shares in State Banks to the same measure of taxation as shares in National Banks. Moneys at interest are taxable for all purposes, and, as we recently explained, in some counties the assessments absolutely reach $67 on each $1,000, or $7 more than the whole lawful interest received. Nor is this the worst of it. If a man sells real estate on time, taking any form of security, that security is liable to taxation at these rates, while the property conveyed is liable the same as any other houses and lands; thus taxing the same property twice. (We may remark in passing that the law taxing money at interest, as it stands, is an infamy that the Legislature ought to make haste and correct.)

The tax on State Banks is on the par value of the shares, regardless of its market value; while the tax on National Banks is on the actual value of the shares, whatever it may be. It is a point to be considered, moreover, how far the distinctions made in taxing stocks in the two sorts of Banks, invalidate any of the evils.

Another point in which question may possibly arise might as well be looked at in this connection. The 41st section of the National law declares "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of said Associations, held by any person or body corporate from being included in the valuation of the property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by order of State authority, *at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere.*"

The State law of 1867 provides, that taxes on shares of stock in National Banks *shall be assessed at the place of residence of stockholders.*

There is a manifest discepancy in these two provisions, which the courts may find a way to reconcile if a case should arise calling for a solution, though we think that in this great violence would have to be done to one or both the provisions. A bill is now under consideration in Congress which provides that stock in National Banks may be taxed at the place of residence of the respective Stockholders, provided they reside in the State in which the bank is located, and with which they are connected. If this bill should become a law, as we presume it will, it will measurably remedy the discrepancy referred to.

As the laws now are lands and tenements are exempted from assessments for State purposes, but carry by far the larger part of the local burdens, while capital invested in banks, railways, insurance and manufacturing companies contributes most of the proceeds required for State uses under this arrangement. More than half of the income of the State is collected in Philadelphia. There is no vital objection to the continuance of this rule provided the actual burdens of each of these forms of property are substantial equalized. It would, indeed, be more satisfactory to many minds if all kinds of property should be made liable to the same levies and in the same proportions; but there are practical difficulties in the way.

Hitherto it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to make capital in the form of money pay its proportion of taxes, while real estate is palpable and cannot be concealed. The result is that capitalists who are best able to contribute to the support of government pay ratably to their means less than men in more moderate circumstances. A laborer, mechanic, or tradesman, who has a house, shop or store cannot escape the tax-gatherer, while his rich neighbor may have tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars invested that the existence of them cannot be readily ascertained. Exact equity is scarcely attainable, nor is it desired by persons who take comprehensive views of taxation. What is essential is that substantial justice be done.

It will doubtless be found impossible to dispense with the State tax on real property unless the tax on bank shares shall be rendered available. If it should become necessary to restore the State tax on lands a thorough scrutiny of all parts of the existing system will be demanded and enforced; and the result of this will be that money capital will not escape as easily as under the proposition to make it pay one per cent.

—The Commission appointed to revise the tax laws, were expected to report a bill covering this matter; but their report, as far as published, does not contain it, though the table of contents does. It is probable a supplemental report will embody it.

SEVERAL of the Philadelphia newspapers denounce the Petroleum Inspectorship bill in most vigorous terms, as tending to drive trade from that city to New York. The marvel is not that they condemn it, but that they did not commence sooner.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Missouri *Democrat*, which has hitherto opposed the nomination of General GRANT to the Presidency by the Republican National Convention, has changed its tone, and now, not reluctantly consents, but warmly espouses his claims to the candidacy. It says:

"When General Grant's nomination for the Presidency was urged on the ground of expediency merely, we earnestly opposed it. The Radical party cannot afford to buy a victory by a sacrifice of principles. When his nomination was urged because it would please those uncertain souls whose lack of real convictions of any kind makes them of no use to either party, we opposed it. No party can afford to buy mercenary allies at the cost of disgusting or disheartening faithful friends.

"But circumstances have changed. Clouds that obscured Grant's fidelity have rolled away. We find that the sun, though hidden, was steadily shining. His nomination is no longer urged for the sake of expediency only. We no longer are told that his name will bring to our standard those whose accession were weakness. General Grant is entrenched, as events unfold, in such a position as to command the hearty support of those who fight for principles alone. His nomination is now urged on the ground that he represents, more truly than any other possible candidate, the radical element of the Republican party."

So the Republican ranks close up. There is no longer any question or hesitancy as to who shall hold the first place on the Republican ticket. The debate is confined exclusively to the selection of the best man, all things considered, for the second place.

The Republicans of New York, in their State Convention, expressed a decided preference for GOV. FENTON. He has proved himself a true man and an able administrator, and if this preference should be ratified at Chicago there would be no holding back from accepting the choice, by Republicans anywhere.

In Pennsylvania three names have been presented for the vice-presidential honors—those of GEARY, CURTIN and GROW. Alike estimable in private life, and richly endowed by nature and experience for official usefulness, they have each special and distinct claims upon the public confidence and upon the support of the Republican party. Hence it is difficult to institute a comparison between them. Each has filled the peculiar situations to which destiny and the voice of the people assigned him, and filled them well.

GOV. GEARY is the only one of the three with a military record behind him. This is most brilliant—honorable to himself as his services were eminently useful to the nation. It was this record that drew towards him two years ago the sympathies of the people of his native State, and secured his elevation to the gubernatorial chair. In the canvass he developed unexpected oratorical powers, and dealt with intricate questions of national concernment with the cogency and power of an experienced statesman—showing that in his meditations, whether of the study or the field, he had mastered problems of deepest significance. In his administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, he has so enlarged his reputation as to create a demand for his promotion to the broader field of national service.

MR. A. G. CURTIN has entirely different antecedents. A lawyer by profession, he has been many years in the civil service of the Commonwealth. It was his lot, and the happiness of the people, to be in the gubernational chair when the Rebellion broke out. The eloquent popular orator soon disclosed superior capacities for administration; for arousing the people; for enlisting popular confidence; and for concentrating all the resources at command upon a single object. Not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union, was his nodding plume, like that of NAVARRE, recognized in the van of the contest. Upon it rose and fell the hopes and expectations of our people. No loyal heart will ever forget the magic of that plume, or fail to recognize the tones of that superb voice that in many a great emergency was worth ten thousand men.

Mr. GROW has never been identified with State politics or administration. Cast, almost in his youth, into the national arena at Washington, he rose to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Solid and luminous rather than dashing and brilliant, his career makes its appeal to the judgments instead of the enthusiasms of his fellow citizens. Clear-sighted, substantial, true to his convictions as the north star to the pole, there never has a shadow of doubt or uncertainty rested upon his character or conduct.

Upon which of these three the choice of the State Convention will fall, it is not easy to forecast. Nor is this necessary to the purpose before us. The contest between the respective supporters of these distinguished men is not acrimonious, but evinces a spirit of chivalrous rivalry which augurs well for the harmony of the party. Upon whichever of them the chance may fall, it will be worthily bestowed, and if that choice shall be ratified at Chicago there will be no hesitancy among the Republicans of Pennsylvania in accepting it as a decision inevitable between conflicting claims where the balance was so nice as to leave the result to Fortune.

REPORT avouches that General MCCLELLAN is to succeed Mr. ADAMS as Minister to London, provided the Senate will consent. The retiring Minister is regarded in Europe as perhaps the ablest representative this country has ever had. His career has been pre-eminently successful. Illustrious by birth, attainments and services, he will carry into retirement not only the respect of his country, but the regards of all abroad with whom he has come into social or official contact. His prospective successor is conspicuous for failure. In the chaos of affairs, by accidental or fortuitous circumstances, elevated to a high and responsible rank for which neither experience or genius fitted him, he proved an architect of disaster, beyond parallel in history. Found wanting in his chosen profession, for which he has capacities, if for anything, it is now seriously proposed to start him on a fresh career, requiring peculiar natural aptitudes as well as special training, the possession of which he has never indicated. This may be taken as a sad example of party infatuat on.

WITH such uniformity has the result followed, that as soon as a man has been convicted of counterfeiting the national currency the public has confidently looked for his speedy pardon by President Johnson. And this expectation has not been disappointed. Almost every offender of this class has been set at liberty, to renew his crimes. The whole number thus treated approaches one hundred. Is it sympathy that moves the President to this reckless clemency? Or do considerations, not of weakness, but of a still more flagrant character, control him?

—Thaddeus Stevens, in an interview with a correspondent, stated that he considered the President liable to impeachment, and that he (Stevens) was not disappointed in the vote in Committee, by which his resolutions were tabled, as his long experience enabled him to know every *coward* in Congress. When the vote had been declared on the question in Committee, Mr. Stevens said: "The Republican party has been killed by the action of this Committee, at the instance of General Grant and his friends. I have found that for the last two or three days the men who mount the rostrum and throw their hats the highest for U. S. Grant have been using every exertion to demoralize Mr. Bingham and the other members of the Committee, who were supposed to favor impeachment. Grant has been using his influence everywhere to defeat the scheme, and that Andrew Johnson has to thank him that he remains undisturbed in the White House. I have been in public life for forty years, and though I do not pretend to any gift of prophecy, I have seldom been mistaken in my predictions. I tell you that to-day's now-ardly action will cost us New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and probably three or four more of the Northern States."

—Advices from Hayti state that Solnave's headquarters are now at Grand Riviere. His chief army was defeated by the Cacos rebels on the frontier. Gen. Alexis committed suicide, and Gen. Nord has incurred the mistrust of President Solnave, who deprived him of his rank and honors.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Revival power prevails in almost every part of the country. Our secular as well as religious exchanges, frequently contain items of this character, in view of the public interest in such intelligence. In the immediate bounds of our circulation, covering a large district of country, the work of revival obtained in most of the churches. Doubtless the largely increased spirit of union among Christians generally, and branches of denominations with the same cardinal doctrines and mode of government in particular, has given an impetus to the work. Among the chief features of these union meetings and conventions is, the united cry to God for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the people. And it is note-worthy, too, that the subjects of these revivals are mainly adult males and frequently the heads of families. We find that many of our churches in the Western part of this State, as well as in Ohio, and West Virginia, lying contigious thereto, have been unusually favored with a work of grace. In the Presbyterian churches at Rimersburgh, Murraysville, New Castle and Mercer, in this State, it has prospered, also at Alliance, Ohio. The same happy condition exists in the Baptist church at Fayetteville, in one of the eastern counties of this State. During the course of an eleven weeks' meeting in that church nearly one hundred persons professed Christ. Reference was made some days since to the extensive revival in the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Johnstown, and also to the highly spiritual condition of other churches in that place. Since then we learn by the *Christian Advocate* that over one hundred and thirty have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. H. Thomas, pastor, at Johnstown. The Greensburg *Herald* says fifty two conversions have occurred in the M. E. Church at Ligonier, Pa., during the past three weeks. Good news also comes from Clarion of a meeting in the church of that body. Our own city is also being favored with the saving displays of God's power. Meetings for prayer and conference are being held nightly in many of the churches, and not without good results. The noon day prayer meeting and special services at the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, and at night in the Theatre, in connection with services in public halls, are all contributing their part to encourage the work of revival.

It is gratifying to note that the *Herald of Peace*, recently started in Chicago, besides advocating the peculiar principles and practices of the Orthodox Friends, will promote revivals of religion, Sunday schools, the circulation of Bibles and tracts, poison reform, etc. Hitherto the Quakers have resisted all the attempts to incorporate these methods of religious acts, but this paper favors the adoption of means employed by earnest-minded Christians of evangelical denominations. The New York *Independent* says at a general meeting of Friends in Chicago, the meeting was regularly organized with officers, and opened by reading the scriptures. It is believed one of the first steps in the new reform will be the employment of salaried ministers.

The German branch of the New York Christian Association have established a free eating room, at No. 69 Ludlow street. Five hundred and fifty persons were fed daily last week.

A remarkable revival of religion has been in progress in the M. E. Church, at Orange, New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Dashiel, pastor. The work is chiefly among young men and heads of families. Dr. Dashiel stated some evenings since that fifteen husbands had been converted in answer to the prayers of pious wives. One of these said recently that she had been praying and waiting for this result for fifteen years.

The number of infant baptisms in the Methodist Episcopal Church, during last year, was 42,658, the largest ever reported, presenting also the largest annual increase.

The *Religious Telescope* thinks the custom of some congregations of singing during the taking of the collection, is not proper, as they interfere with each other. It says some brethren are so absorbed on their singing during collection, with their eyes closed, they could not see the basket as it was passed.

The New York *Independent* contains full column editorial on the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Coming from a source from which that praise would be least expected, its views of the general character of the Board are worth re-producing. Looking at the picture of the Bishops, it says, there are few men in the United States to whom more power is entrusted—power, but not emolument; for their position is the furthest removed from dignified leisure. Referring to the circular form of likenesses, it says, like every thing in Methodist economy, the Bishops revolve they are one wheel of a vast system of wheels, and if they exert their power in bidding others to remove, there are none upon whom the burdens of the itinerant system fall so heavily as upon themselves.

City missionary work in New York city is assuming greater prominence in the leading churches of that city than ever before. The need for this kind of labor became so apparent, that the churches were forced to take hold of it. The good results of only a brief time shows that the field is worth cultivating, and promises a plentiful harvest. By this means the churches will not only be the gainers, but society at large will feel its healthy pulsations. The Episcopal Church Missionary Society in the city and Diocese of New York, organized one year ago, has constant demands for an extension of the field and work engaging their care. Some idea of the work may be found from the fact that the central mission at the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, is occupied by two clergymen, one physician, three Bible women and one German layman, who find ample employment among the poor and suffering of that part of the city. Religious services are also supplied by this Society to the Protestant troops on Governor's and David Islands; and at Fort Schuyler, while aid is also extended to feeble rural parishes.

Complaint was made at the Presbyterian Extension Meeting, held in New York city lately, that one great hindrance to the multiplication of Presbyterian churches in that city and immediate neighborhood is, the rich are so wedded to caste and comfort, that they refuse to stay out in plain congregations or go out into unassuming colonies. Many of the millionaires congregate together, making some churches plethoric with wealth, and leaving others pulseless with poverty. Dr. Prime, of the *Observer*, presented this difficulty with great force.

A meeting was held at Newark, N. J., not long since, says a correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, to endorse the movement of the Mayor in enforcing the Sunday laws. To the surprise of the meeting, and to the sorrow of the ministry, the Rev. Dr. Poor plead the German privileges and rights to enjoy themselves, according to faderland custom. Rather poor argument—"they have shed their blood for this country, and have become citizens," therefore they should enjoy the Sabbath as they had been taught, and not be forced to keep it.

Quite an interesting meeting was held in Washington City some time since in Dr. Gurley's Church, on behalf of the Southern work of the American Tract Society. Gen. J. K. Moorhead, our representative in Congress, presided. Senator Wilson and several members of the House were present. A liberal collection was taken.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Association of Churches of Western Pennsylvania, which has just been held at the Plymouth Church, on Hand street, was very interesting and will be long remembered with pleasure by all who attended. This Association is composed of some twelve Congregational Churches, with their pastors, each Church being entitled to send three delegates to the stated meetings, while the Association has no control over the different churches represented, yet the influence exerted upon each is very marked and happy. Questions regarding the Congregational polity, and what are the obstacles in the way of revivals of religion, &c., were earnestly and ably discussed. The devotional exercises of the meeting were very interesting and tender, manifesting the presence of the Holy Spirit moving upon all hearts.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The officers of the House of Refuge have made their fourteenth annual report, and it is one of unusual interest. We find, in referring to the report of the Treasurer, that the expenditures last year were $4,023 less than the income, which was $81,990 74. Of this money nearly fourteen thousand dollars went for salaries; between eleven and twelve thousand for repairs, which were necessary; twenty-nine thousand for supplies; sixteen thousand for loans, and the remainder for various smaller expenses. At the opening of the year 1867 there were 255 inmates, 88 of whom were colored; 139 were discharged during the year; 125 were received; and there are now 241 in the asylum; 32 of whom are colored; 188 boys and 33 girls. Of those received during the year, 80 are from Allegheny county; 5 returned voluntarily; 4 are from Beaver county, and the rest are from the various counties of this district.

Since the opening of the institution there have been 1,933 inmates; 1,874 boys and 559 girls. Of these 1,370 were from Allegheny county. The offence for which most of these were committed was incorrigibility; but there were also 400 for larceny, 243 for vagrancy, 126 for vicious conduct, 67 for prostitution, 15 for intemperance, 5 for burglary, 5 for assault and battery, 5 for horse stealing; 2 each for arson, embezzling, forgery, rape, attempt to commit rape; and one each for attempted suicide, attempted burglary, false pretense, and passing counterfeit money, thus showing an incongruous and sickening array of crime, from which it is wonderful the superintendent has been able to bring such order, precision and virtue, although the inmates are under physical subjection. The final disposition of such offenders is rather of interest; 625 of them have been released on parole; 476 more indentured, 269 returned to their friends, 66 escaped, 2 of the boys became insane, and one of the girls married, 24 died, 27 enlisted, 18 more sent to the almshouse, 10 became of age and were therefore discharged, 5 were taken out on writs of habeas corpus, and 110 were discharged as unfit subjects, 262 of them were foreigners, and 1,571 were Americans, the greater number of whom were born in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia.

The greatest number was committed at the age of fifteen; more above that age than below it.

$2,126,59 was received for the work of the boys during the year 1867. Deducting cost of material and overseer's salary. The net proceeds of labor was $702.18.

The girls were just as industrious as the boys, though their work is not valued in the report; but 2,000 stockings were darned, 3,000 shirts repaired, 450 shirts were made, 300 jackets and 300 pants were made, and a large number of other garments, sheets, towels, etc., were made and repaired, besides washing, ironing, and general house work.

The health of the institution has been remarkably good. There has never been an epidemic in the house. Five deaths occurred during last year, all of diseases contracted before going into the asylum. The schools have been remarkably successful, and benefitted solidly most of the pupils.

There is a library in the institution, consisting of 1,100 volume, 177 of which were received during 1867. Besides this there is a separate library of 290 volumes for the use of the girls. The reports of all the officers are highly satisfactory, and the prosperous management of such an institution as this is always a subject of congratulation, as the number of outlaws is reduced and good citizens are multiplied thereby.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The Washington *Chronicle*, in speaking of the proposed national monument to be erected at the Capitol, in memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at a cost approximating three hundred thousand dollars, says:

"The monument is designed to commemorate the Signing of the Declaration of Emancipation. It is proposed that the pedestal be of granite, and figures bronze. The whole structure is to be sixty feet high, surmounted by thirty-five colossal figures, its construction triangular, the base of which admits three groups, presenting slavery. The first (to the right) presents the negro in his most abject state, as when brought to this country. Here we behold the male slave, deprived of all which tends to elate the heart with any spirit of pride or independence, galled by the yoke of slavery. The second represents a less abject stage. The slave here is partly clad, more enlightened, and hence, realizing his bondage, startles with a love of freedom. The third (behind) is the ransomed slave, redeemed from bondage by the blood of Liberty, who, having struck off his shackles, holds them triumphantly aloft. The slave is seen gratefully bowing at her feet. Between these groups are three bas reliefs. First represents the firing on Fort Sumter. The other two present the Senate and House amending the Constitution. The second story, first group, represents the members of the Cabinet in council, as though in consultation. Bates is here pictured desponding; while Seward points towards Europe, as though explaining the importance of the act. The second group, the principal leaders of the emancipation cause. The third, the God of Richteousness, surrounded by Lee, Jackson, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and other naval and army officers. The fourth group, the President in the act of signing the proclamation. At his feet are Liberty and Justice; while behind sits Time, watching the hour glass, missioned, as it were, from Heaven. At the base of the steps leading from the centre structure are represented the leading commanders of the army and navy.

LITERARY NEWS.

—Frank Leslie, it is stated, has offered Mayne Reid a very large price for a romance for his *Illustrated News*.

—A new dramatic paper has been started in New York by Paul Nicholson, the dramatic critic of the *World*. The new paper is called *Town and Country*.

—Mr. Payne Collier has reprinted, for private circulation, a volume containing some twenty-five of the broadside black letter ballads, with fac similies of the original wood cuts.

—Earl Russell has written, and will soon publish, "A letter to the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M. P., on the State of Ireland," a document which will be read with great interest.

—Edmund Kirke, it is said, has abandoned literature and settled down to commercial business in New York; literature would not suffer any if this news were true.

—George Augustus Sala has been devoting some of his time to the "Sensational in Art and Literature," a thing which he knows nothing about, at least one receives no sensation whatever from the perusal of his books.

—Mr. W. J. O'Neil Daunt, is the author of a volume entitled "Ireland and her Agitators," which gives biographical notices of some of the most turbulent men the world ever saw, from King Bagenal who fought a duel in his seventy-ninth year, sitting in a chair, down to the present time, including of course Bully Egan, who fought fourteen duels during one election at Cork.

INDUSTRIAL.

—Ship building in England was never so dull before. Ships can be built for less than for years past.

—The Workingmen's party of Baltimore is organizing vigorously and bids fair to become a power in the Monumental city.

—All the workmen of one of the Woonsocket Mills have joined the strikers, but the reason has not yet been announced.

—There was a slight decrease in the production of petroleum last month, the average daily production having been ten thousand six hundred barrels.

—The strikes of last summer resulted in a loss of over one million of dollars to the working men of Chicago, of whom 25,000 are now out of employment.

—Two hundred operatives, principally skilled work people, have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the Belkman mills, in Lake Village, New Hampshire.

—28,660,401 passengers were carried over the railroads of Massachusetts during the year 1867. During the five years ending December, 1867, there were 98,314,914 passengers.

—A New York gentleman has offered to be one of twenty men to take $20,000,000 of the stock of the Erie Road, provided Vanderbilt will consent to control the administration.

—The Commercial Convention in Boston adopted a resolution in favor of inviting the "importation of laborers" to this country instead of importing the products of their labor.

—During the five years of the existence of the underground railway in London it has carried some eighty millions of passengers, at an average speed of sixteen miles an hour, without losing a single life or injuring a passenger.

—The different railways which have placed postoffice cars on their lines, have through a delegation, applied to the Congressional Committee on Postoffices for more compensation, as at the present rates they find it impossible to run these cars without loss.

—The journeymen shoemakers had a mass meeting last week in New York. Speeches were made in English, German and French, and resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed twenty per cent. reduction of the present wages, and preparations made for a strike if necessary.

—On Tuesday of last week an iron firm in Cincinnati advertised for four workmen in their line of business. More than five hundred men applied for the position before ten o'clock that morning, and the number had risen to one thousand before the close of the day, a fact which shows what an unusual number of men are now unemployed in large cities.

—"Excepting in the memorably hard winter of 1854-'55 destitution was never so general in this city as at present," says the New York *Evening Post*, and reports from various benevolent individuals and societies, speak of the most extraordinary privations endured, and of the unparalleled numbers of Americans found needy. Mechanics nightly seek shelter at the station houses, a thing unknown before in the annals of the police.

STATE NEWS.

—Hon. Samuel Hutchins, of Waterford, Erie county, died last Saturday, aged 81 years.

—The Columbia county *Democrat* is no friend of the clergy, whom it calls "the bloodhounds of Zion."

—The citizens of California, on the Monongahela river, have formed a literary society, which is flourishing.

—The Black Swan is giving concerts in the eastern part of the State. When last heard from she was at Norristown.

—On Wednesday evening next, Weston is to walk at Titusville, an honor which he properly thinks Pittsburgh is too unappreciative to receive.

—Mr. Adam Hoch, of Kittanning, an aged and respected citizen of that place, died very suddenly on Sunday morning while in the act of stirring the fire.

—It is said that the losers by the burning of Wayne Hall, in Erie, are going to sue the city for damages, because there was no water in the reservoirs.

—Mr. C. F. Walker, a farmer residing near Benford's store, Somerset county, has just received five sheep of the Infantado breed, for which he paid $900.

—Mercury was down to twenty-two degre s below zero, on the 8th inst., in Clearfield, but he found it so cold that he came up again. Why shouldn't Alaska be admitted after that?

—A small boy, son of Mr. Jacob Qualp, of Greenfield, fell through a hole in the ice on the Monongahela river, a few days ago, and was drowned. The body was found a few hours afterwards.

—A strange and fatal disease is raging among the cattle in some parts of the State. The Hannover *Spectator* says that in that neighborhood it is particularly virulent, mentioning one township where twelve head of cattle have died, and that all the rest of the herd, some twenty in number, are suffering from it.

—The burgess of New Castle has prohibited the sale of what he calls vicious newspapers, meaning the disgusting spawn of the animalculae existing in the rotten brains of some godless and lascivious wretches in some of the eastern cities. This action on the part of the worthy Chief Magistrate of New Castle is timely and commendable.

—The ladies of the Oil City Episcopal congregation are to have a promenade festival. Pictures are to be awarded severally to the prettiest, the wittiest, the pleasantest, and the most amiable ladies present. A first class chance is afforded for some of our young ladies to take a trip to the oil regions and furnish their picture galleries at the same time.

—Messrs. Johnson and Harold, public spirited citizens of Cambria, presented 150 books as prizes to the pupils of the night school in that borough. A very pleasant meeting of the pupils and the friends of the school was held, and speeches and songs were in order, when the fall of a stove pipe gave rise to such a panic that fearful results were anticipated. Providentially, however, the house was emptied without accident.

—A fire occurred on Monday last in Uniontown, resulting in the destruction of a considerable amount of valuable property, including the McClelland House, the office of L. D. Beall, Esq., a dwelling house, a barber shop, and a store. A large amount of whisky was distributed among the firemen after their efforts had been successful, and a free fight resulted. The *Genius of Liberty* thus reports it:

They fit and fit,
And scraped and bit,
And struggled in the mud,
Until the ground,
For miles around,
Was kivered with their blood.

OIL NEWS.

—The production of the Tidioute district is falling off rapidly, and few new wells are going down. The property in the vicinity of Petroleum Centre, however, is being very steadily developed and in paying quantities.

—The stock of oil in the entire Pennsylvania Oil Regions was stated to be five hundred and forty thousand barrels, on the 7th inst. This includes all in tanks or in the hands of producers, operators or brokers.

—During the month of January, 1868, there were 5,770, 507 gallons of oil shipped from the various ports of the United States, being an increase of 2,239,747 gallons on the same month in 1867.

—Iron tankage to the capacity of some two hundred and seventy five thousand barrels, is now being erected at various points along the Allegheny river and Oil Creek.

—From January 1st to the 5th of February, 83,642 barrels of oil were shipped over the Oil Creek Railroad.

PERSONAL.

—John C. Breckinridge is in Syria.

—Wiserell's confirmation by the Senate is, when the least is said, doubtful.

—General Banks is still very ill, but hopes are expressed of his speedy recovery.

—Thomas Hitchcock, and not Dana, is the principal leader writer of the New York *Sun*.

—Donn Piatt the politician is the New York correspondent of the Cincinatti *Commercial*.

—Generals Sickles and Cochrane are engaged in stumping New Hampshire for the Republicans.

—Hon. Reuben A. Chapman has been confirmed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

—Queen Victoria has great faith in the soporific effects of her new book; she has sent a copy of it to every hospital in Scotland.

—The reception of Secretary Welles on last Tuesday evening was very numerously attended, and in point of numbers, at least, a grand success.

—The President has still chances enough for a re nomination to render it politic for a large number of toads and place-hunters to frequent his receptions.

—Doctor Alexis Caswell, who for thirty-six years fill'ed the chairs of Philosophy and Astronomy in Brown University, has been elected President of that institution.

—Mosby, the infamous guerilla captain, is busily engaged, as agent of the United States Emigration Company, in importing a foreign population for the State of Virginia.

—Miss Harris succeeded so well as a substitute in the part of Lucia, in Paris recently, when Patti was taken suddenly ill, that a repetition was demanded, and Patti is horribly jealous.

—General Lee has had presented to him by an admiring Virginian, "the most magnificent hat ever seen in Alexandria, broad brimmed, high crowned felt, elegantly trimmed."

—On Saturday evening last the dinner party of Secretary Seward was especially brilliant. Minister Thornton and several other members of the Corps Diplomatique were among the guests.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson has a high opinion of Charles Sumner, he says of him he "has the whitest soul of any man I ever knew" and praise from such a Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed.

—General M'Clellan and Geo Ticknor Curtis are each spoken of as the probable immediate successor to Charles Francis Adams, who is by all odds the ablest diplomat in the service of the government.

—Saint de Beuve, the eminent French author has been very seriously ill, but is now to the delight of his friends and the general public, fast recovering, a fact which he credits to the use of homeopathy.

—Gen. Kilpatrick, familiarly known as "old Kilcavalry," is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He will return from South America in May, and will stump the State next fall.

—Susan Denin the fair fleshy actress who used to be known as one of the Denin sisters but now stars it alone, has had more husbands than any other woman on the American stage, excepting of course the versatile Menken.

—When Postmaster General Randall gives a "blow out" all of the Wisconsin delegates attend. It is a good thing for poor Congressmen to have a pet Cabinet Minister from their State.

—A grand banquet is to be given to Admiral Farragut by the Italian officials at Florence. We hope the Admiral finds banquets to his taste for they seem to be as unget-away from able as fate, in his case.

—Madame Ristori expresses herself as quite determined to take her abode in this country, making New York her permanent home. She is now at Matamoras, but whether she will accept the invitation of the Emperor of Brazil is not known.

—An old woman has just died in the Asylum of La Salpetriere at the age of one hundred and four years. She was a vivandiere in her youth, and accompanied the armies of Napoleon. She went through the Russian campaign and figured at Waterloo.

—Three brothers named Hatch are said to rank among the first greatest advertisers of the world. One is the Secretary of the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company; another, the manager of the Fairbanks' Scale Company; and the third is the junior partner in the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, New York.

—Professor Wheatstone is about to be raised to the peerage in England, he already possesses the degrees of D. C. L. and L. L. D. conferred by the

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

We take no alarm from the exciting news telegraphed from Washington. In removing Mr. STANTON and appointing a successor the President has offered a deliberate insult to Congress and courted impeachment. The conflict of authority may result in his deposition, an act which promises no serious consequences to the country. It is not probable that Mr. STANTON will yield possession of the Department to General THOMAS, and he will doubtless be sustained in that course by Congress.

TENNESSEE is now furnishing to the Eastern markets an article of iron fully equal to the Spiegeleisen, which is imported into this country at a cost in gold of fifty-three dollars per ton, and which contains the proportion of manganese necessary in the process of making Bessemer steel. The iron is found in a dome shaped mountain of the Cumberland range, near Greenville. It is lodged at the crest, and is mined with great ease, and exists in immense quantity. Steel makers pronounce it superior for puddling purposes to any iron known.

THE refusal of the Senate to admit into that body Philip R Thomas, who was sent thither to represent Maryland, has created much excitement in that State. The conservative members of the Legislature threaten to re-elect him and send him back to hammer at the doors of the Senate with a written threat in his pocket to the effect that his adherents will revolutionize Maryland and bring her into conflict with the national authorities if his seat be again denied him. In the disposition of his case the Senate acted calmly and dispassionately, and no threats from any source will induce that body to recede from its action.

THE RECKLESSNESS of some managers of railroads, and their total disregard for the lives of passengers was made apparent by the statement of a patrol, made a few days ago, in New Jersey, that in a short stretch of track he discovered eighty-six broken rails. His task was a self imposed one, and probably the majority of the impediments to safe travel had been in that dangerous condition many weeks previous to discovery. Over such a road the traveler has a very fair chance to reach heaven before the destination for which he purchased his ticket. In cold weather iron rails will contract and break, and nothing can be done to prevent them from doing so. In order to afford proper protection to the passenger, the various roads should increase their patrols during the intensely cold season, and no mile of track should remain uninspected for more than twelve hours.

WASHINGTON.

The American nation to-day celebrates the 136th anniversary of the birth of the great, good and noble patriot and statesman, GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is a holy and wholesome custom to do honor to those who have gone before us, whose lives where not lived in vain; it is praiseworthy in a people to reverence the memory of the departed hero, soldier or sage. The name of WASHINGTON carries with it wherever freedom dwells a secret power, and challenges the respect of whosoever has shared in admiration or partaken of the benefits of a Republican form of Government. The anniversary is an occasion which will unite in one grand swell of patriotism the masses of the North, of the South, of the East and the West. In the name of the first President there is the ground work of a reconstruction on which wrangling politicians are wrecked, and the people united in one common bond of patriotism and fidelity to the principles for which he labored in life to establish.

In what strange contrast do the first and last Chief Executives of our country appear on this anniversary. WASHINGTON, firm, determined, patriotic, and wise, having no interest at heart but that of his common country, labored that harmony of action might prevail and an independence exist with the new born States. JOHNSON, stubborn, vindictive and revolutionary, polluting the office he unworthily holds and sowing the seeds of discord, trusting they may ripen into the final destruction of our Government. Ambitious and restive, he embraces the eve of our national holiday to precipitate a crisis and insult the representatives of the patriotic masses. As a grateful people now unite in paying homage to the name of the one for his virtues, so will the other's memory live through ages surrounded by an odium worthy the wickedness and monstrosity of his public acts.

CHEAP TELEGRAPH.

The adoption by the British Government of the telegraph as an auxiliary to the postal facilities of that country, has caused considerable inquiry and speculation as to the feasibility of our own Government falling into the line of progression and making a similar move. The telegraph companies of the United States are enabled to gladden the hearts of their stockholders with handsome dividends declared out of the earnings collected together from the smallest portion of the business community who avail themselves of this costly method of transacting trade. The exorbitant tolls demanded for the transmission of messages will not permit the masses to use the wires, excepting in cases of extreme emergency, where the mails cannot be depended upon for swiftness or prompt delivery. These rates promise to rule as long as monopolies hold possession of the wires. Those charged with the management fear to venture on a policy of reduction lest there would be no compensating increase of business for the decrease in revenue. The experiment has never been made, excepting, perhaps, in a fit of rivalry, where two independent lines penetrated a commercial center, and by temporary abatement of tolls attempted to force each other into bankruptcy, and in those isolated occasions, so far as we could judge, neither suffered, much less perished, by the temporary reductions.

To our view there is nothing clearer than the fact that the telegraph is not the great auxiliary to business or social intercourse it might be made. If wires were in the possession of the Government, and wisely regulated and controlled, they could not only be made ource of great revenue, but likewise afford a system of cheap communication which would at once prove of inestimable benefit to all classes of society. Trade would be accelerated in its transactions, and the contents of a large share of the vast number of business and private letters, now wearily dragged over rail and floated over water, would be flashed with fabulous rapidity to the points of destination on the copper wires stretched between heaven and earth.

NOVELISTS WANTED.

With all her great deeds, among all of her great men, America has not yet produced a great novelist. Nor is it to be wondered at, when we think of how much manual and mental labor has been, and remains to be, done before we can spare heads and hands enough to settle down to mere head and heart labor. England has produced really but two great novelists—some might say three, but in the works of Mr. DICKENS, though they have scenes which will touch and even move the feelings and sensibilities of the masses, there are always lacking the refinement which the gentleman finds necessary as well in his books as in his companions, and the erudition, without which even books are not pleasing to students. SCOTT and THACKERAY are the great masters of English fiction, and the latter has attained such perfection that in sarcasm, wit, pathos and refinement he stands, and probably will stand, unequalled, while his truth to nature is that of an enraptured lover to his soul's mistress. Such perfection, we repeat, it is folly for America to hope for as yet; but we surely have a right to look for an occasional novel which is passably good, one which will repay the reader for the trouble of perusal. But we do not get our rights. Such novels as these are those of Dr. HOLMES, but these are but two; and those of Mr. CURTIS, of which "Potiphar Papers" and "Trumps" are probably the nearest approach to perfection—taking THACKERAY as our standard—that America has produced. And there we are about at the end of our list. Such novels as "Rutledge," or "Haunted Hearts" will compare creditably with "Jane Eyre" and "Redclyffe's Heir," but that is all we can say for them. Mr. COOPER'S long list of novels contains not one that emerges from the sea of hopeless inferiority. At the time he wrote; anything literary from the wilds of America was seized with avidity as a ray of promise for the future, and the adulation heaped upon the author so turned his head that from being contented with being a ray of promise, he aimed at being a model and a censor, and it is needless to say failed to reach his goal. We have become a vast nation of novel readers, depending principally upon England, from whence we get a great deal of trash. Why can we not produce some very good novels of our own? The best work of fiction published in England or America last year was the "Guardian Angel," a fact which *should* inspire some more superior books, and which *will* undoubtedly hatch out a huge brood of weak worthless ones. For as long as human nature remains what it now is, there will be no lack of gifted Hopkinses, who may or may not find their way into print or flaunt their names before the public. Novel writers can be classed the same as poets—there are Shakspeares as well as Tuppers, Swinburnes as well as Hollands.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Advance*, Congregational paper, in an editorial entitled, "Reform of the Theatre," assumes that the drama is not essentially wrong, as to the poetical composition, or the fact of exhibition on the stage. Nor is acting inherently wrong. Every good reader becomes to a certain extent an actor, throwing himself into the characters where utterances are before him, and by modulation of tone and varied expression of feature, and often also by gesture, making the reading life-like. The same may be said of a good story-teller. It argues a drama witnessed does not necessarily involve wrong any more than a drama read. It contends that none of these things alone is the theatre, nor is it all these things together. The theatre is an established institution, and we speak of "the theatre" just as we speak of "the family," "the Church," "the State." These sentiments are liberal, and a step beyond the view of strictly evangelical Christians, who think that the people of God should not encourage the "least appearance of evil," and any defence of the elements which constitute "the theatre" is an encouragement to evil doing. It, however, assigns strong arguments against this institution. The word itself represents a permanent playhouse for nightly exhibitions, professional male and female actors, and a variety of tragic and comic plays suited to all degrees of intelligence and taste. Because the theatre almost invariably carries with it by common association, late hours, fashionable gaiety, frivolity and dress, profane language, indelicate costumes and allusions, actors and actresses of loose principles, and audiences that include even the vilest characters, therefore the (some) churches have said to their members: "The theatre is no place in which the disciple of Christ should be seen." Again, the members of worldly and godless households, and the inmates of drinking saloons, gambling hells and brothels, find themselves at home "in the theatre," and are its constant patrons. It therefore contends that the drama is one thing, and the theatre quite another. It thinks that a pure, moral, entertaining yet instructive theatre could not be supported. Amusements which involve a vast outlay must appeal for support to the multitude, and must cater to the popular taste. The result is the sure downward grade from Hamlet to the Black Crook. The only hope it thinks by which the theatre might be elevated would be the endowment of one by a fund sufficient to pay expenses, and then place under rigid surveillance all plays.

The trial of Rev. S. H Tyng, junior, for preaching in a Methodist Episcopal Church in New Jersey, was resumed on the 10th at New York city. The final decision will not be reached for some days. We, however, allude to the case to give the argument of the counsel for the Church, and for the defendant, which will give our readers an idea of the points at issue. Mr. Logan, on behalf of the Church, contended that Mr. Tyng had violated the canon of the Church, first in preaching anywhere within the corporate limits of New Brunswick against the protest of the Episcopal rectors, and, second, in conducting the services without conforming in all respects to the ritual of the Prayer Book. Mr. Parker, on behalf of defendant argued, that the offense consisted in simply preaching the Gospel in a Methodist Church, where some of his parishioners were temporarily attending service. He urged that the question was whether in preaching he had violated a canon of his Church. He showed by historic references that the design in establishing the canon was to prevent injurious rivalries between the rectors of neighboring parishes, and not to preclude the holding of occasional services by clergymen from abroad. The elder Dr. Tyng in his testimony stated that "protests of resident ministers of the Church are so entirely extra-canonical that he had never heard of them prevailing among regular and well-instructed ministers."

A protracted meeting of unusual interest has prevailed since New Year's night, at Simpson Chapel, M. E. Church, in Duquesne borough, until within some days since, during which time one hundred and six persons have professed conversion. The meeting has been discontinued because the health of the pastor, Rev. David Hess, gave way under the heavy labor, and for the want of ministerial help. This minister is a very successful one in such meetings, and has long resided in this city and immediate neighborhood.

According to a correspondent of the *National Baptist*, Connecticut, is considered "hard soil" for Baptists, but there are a noble band of pious, enlightened, hard-working ministers in that State, who are making steady and respectable progress.

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Presbyterian General Assemblies of 1868, at St. Louis, Mo., on the subject of re-union of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, will meet at the Rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, on Monday March 4th next.

Bishop Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky, now presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, on officially receiving the documents and accepting the duties required by his seniority, stated that he was probably the last one who would on that ground become presiding bishop. Bishop Smith is a Low Churchman.

The Young Men's Christian Associaof New York city, now numbers two thousand members. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed towards erecting a new building for its headquarters.

Dr. Whittle, says the *Independent*, was nominated as Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia by just one more than a bare majority of the clergy in the Council of Virginia, elected by just one more than a bare majority of the lay vote of Virginia, confirmed by a majority of just one of the Standing Committee, and his consecration has just been consented to by the barest majority in the House of Bishops, three of whom say that if they had known at the time, what they now know, would have rejected him.

The Congregational church at Weymouth, Ohio, has been visited with an interesting and powerful revival. As many as fifty or sixty have been forward for prayers. The work is now said to be spreading to neighboring churches.

The Chicago Ministerial Union has settled the question of admitting those who profess the Swendenborgian belief, by adopting articles of faith. If the applicant can subscribe to these articles he is admitted, if he cannot, he excludes himself.

Last week a Convention of the Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts was held in Boston. A number of interesting subjects were discussed, prominent, and one exciting the liveliest discussion, was concerning the employment of evangelists by the Church. Most of the speakers appeared to be afraid that evangelists would create excitement. Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Chelsea, however, expressed his belief that if the Wesleys had not been empowered by the Church to serve as evangelists, the Methodist denomination would never have existed, and he thought that the wonderful prosperity of that denomination was due to the labors of evangelists.

At the centennial celebration of the North Church, in Newburyport, Mass., the singular fact was stated in the history of the Church, and sketches of its pastors read on the occasion, that at one time during the Revolution the salary of the pastor was raised to £10,000, and yet the record declared that in consequence of the depreciation of the currency he was on the verge of starvation.

The *Advance*, the new Congregational paper in Chicago, is well named, and stands in the front rank of our best religious weeklies. The paper is well edited, and shows nice discrimination and careful painstaking in its various departments.

Families in Philadelphia, in asking for ministers of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, which meets shortly in that city, stipulate that they will accept none who use tobacco in any form.

STATE CONVENTION.

Hon. John S. Mann and B. B. Strang, of Dauphin county, have been appointed as Representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, and the Convention concurred in the selection of J. B. Niles, from Tioga county, as the Senatorial delegate.

The delegates were instructed to vote for H. W. Williams as delegate to the Chicago Convention, and A. G. Olmsted as alternate to the same.

The Butler county Republicans have recommended James T. McJunkin for Senatorial, and John N. Purviance and John E. Muder for Representative delegates to the State Convention. John M. Thompson was recommended for delegate to the National Convention. Dr. A. W. Crawford was recommended for Elector. Instructions were given for Grant and Curtin.

THE temperance element of society will be gratified to learn that Gen. Grant is addicted to the use of no intoxicating beverages, and in every sense of the word is a total abstinence man. This statement is made on reliable authority, to nail the malicious falsehood started by his enemies, that he was an habitual drunkard.

THE President has sent in to the Senate for confirmation the name of Gen. George B. McClellan as Minister to England. It is not probable that the nomination will be confirmed.

—When the Pacific Railroad is finished a traveller may go around the world in three months, though why any one should be absurd enough to do it we can't see.

A VERY LARGE AMOUNT

Of the MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS is often required by the friends of the confirmed Dyspeptic, to enable them to put up with the morning hi-lumper, his fad, etty notions and the gloomy forebo lings and imaginations of his mind. No class of sufferers deserve more truly the patience and sympathy of these friends who often see with grief the best and sweetest dispositions altered and soured into the most morose and disagreeable by the ravages of Dyspepsia. While under its despotic sway life seems to them but a constant chance of suffering and gloom, with naught but pain and gloom in the future. Those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Derangement of Digestive Organs resulting in Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, should at once resort to proper remedies, which will, if used promptly, avoid untold suffering and save many valuable lives. Pre-eminent as such, and endorsed by hundreds who have tested them, stand

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.

In the insidious stages of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., they act promptly, surely and pleasantly, cleansing, renovating and relvigorating the system, making

LIFE A JOY AND PLEASURE,

instead of a burden. In many old and confirmed cases they have effected remarkable and speedy cures. These pills can be obtained from all Druggists in the country. Plain or sugar coated, as purchasers may prefer.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

BEAR IN MIND

When disease has undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For an anti-nervous HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have been found unsurpassed. By aiding directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the cause, thus while relieving a tor cautse, so often complained of by those of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored the patient finds its strength increasing, and his general health improved. Thousands of persons certify that it has never failed in all cases of weakness or horror dwelling attendant upon debility. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste, that they are objectionable to the weak stomach. This is not the case with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. It is built in the only pure alcoholic vehicle that has ever been produced containing no *fusil oil* or any other deleterious element. The most careful and watchful chemists have analyzed the Bitters and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony, but the 1 st mon of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the prevention and curative effects of the great vegetable tonic and a cative of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints or any general debility it is necessary infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service as the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful acquisition to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the readers.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 1.25.
Clubs of Ten ..... 1.15.
—and one to the getter up of the club.

Specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors.

FENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 54 and 56 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 56 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

TALLOW—31 bbls. on steamer Pine Grove, to arrive, for sale by
fe21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GREASE—9 bbls. on steamer Pine Grove, to arrive, for sale by
fe 2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN—196 sacks Mixed, on steamer Pine Grove, to arrive, for sale by
fe22 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FRESH OAT MEAL and GRITS.
—Just received, a fresh lot of
KIAH DRIED OAT MEAL AND GRITS.
Also, Pearl Corn Grits, of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail, by
fe22 JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Wood streets.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of PHILIP SCHAUER, deceased, late of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to the undersigned.
Mrs. MARY PHILIPINE,
DAMAS LUTZ,
JOHN G. WALTHERS,
fe 21 8 Administrators.

WALL PAPERS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,
(NEAR FIFTH.)
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
fe22

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Pa., on TUESDAY, 24 DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit: 50 Engines of Petroleum; 30 empty Barrels; 4 tons Hoop iron; 30 000 Staves; 1 portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling coal oil.
Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District Pa.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1868.
fe22

IRISH LINENS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 *FIFTH STREET*,
Offer for sale a large assortment of
LINEN GOODS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
fe21

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF LANGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to JACOB RUSH and BENJ. LOUTHER. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will please settle their accounts at the office of the undersigned.
J. RUSH & CO.,
No. 237 Beaver Avenue,
fe21:7 8 Allegheny City.

NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The Co Partnership heretofore existing between MARTIN LOWRY and JOHN DAWSON, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the business of "Foundry Facing," under the name of
LOWRY & DAWSON,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by JNO. DAWSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 46 and 463 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
MARTIN LOWRY,
fe21-171 JOHN DAWSON.

AT EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
JUST RECEIVED, OF THE
Duplex Elliptic Skirts,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
At Reduced Prices.
fe21

J. VIENNOT & CO., General Newspaper, Corresponding & Advertising Agents,
122 Nassau Street, New York.
(Sutch's listed in 1867.)
REFERENCES: Mr. H. Hemphill, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York; Messrs. S. R. Vanderbeer & Co., 120 Greenwich st., New York; Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, 2 Greenwich st., N. Y.; Messrs. G. Bruce, Son & Co., Type Founders, 79 Chambers st., N. Y.; Messrs. Sager & Co., Type Founders, 32 gold st., N. Y. fe21:12MEW

SODA ASH.—100 casks com- mon Soda Ash, for sale by
fe20 JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SER- VICE.—At the Academy of Music on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Those not in attendance elsewhere at public worship are cordially invited to be present. Seats free to all.

THERE WILL BE Preach- ing at Wilkins (Sab.) Fourth street, over the Mayor's Office, SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Elder W. J. NYARD, of Ohio. Subject—"The Impending Crisis, the Coming Kingdom, and the Final Restoration." All are invited. JOHN A. RE-T.

PREACHING EVERY SAB- BATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. B. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND DIAMOND STS. —Pastor, Rev. A. BONNERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 11½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.
Perfection, Spiritualists and Universalists are invited to come and hear a series of interesting Evening Discourses.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. —Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant, THIS MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Wilson street, one block above the Skating Park, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evenings. Strangers and residents not identified with any worshiping congregation are kindly invited.

DEDICATION SERVICES. —First Christian Church, corner Beaver street and Monongahela avenue, Allegheny. Joseph King, Pastor.—This new and beautiful Church will be dedicated to the worship of God TO-MORROW (Lord's Day), with appropriate services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and at 7 P. M. ISAAC ERRETT, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in the morning. The public are cordially invited, and a welcome is always there to meet.

ASTRONOMY CLASS.
A Spec al Astronomy Class, to meet once a week, will be formed in
CURRY INSTITUTE,
NEXT TUESDAY, AT 4½ P. M.
Persons wishing to become members of this Class are invited to be present at the time specified.
OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co., PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1868.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY
Will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1868,
To elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be properly brought before them.
Polls open between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
fe21:70 WM. PHILLIPS, President.

EXTRA LARGE
SCARFS AND COMFORTS.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Basques.
AT PHELAN'S.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Gloves and Mittens.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Caps.
AT PHELAN'S.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' fine cloth Gloves, in violets, Hiawatas and scarlets,
AT PHELAN'S.
A very fine and large assortment of ladies', gents' and youth's Kid Gloves, wool lined and fleece lined.

AT PHELAN'S
OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,
de21:6 64 FIFTH STREET.

RARE AND VALUABLE WORKS,
AT HALF PRICE.
Gallery of Nature, by Rev. Thomas Milner, London.
Gibbon's History of the Roman Republic, London.
The Gallery of the Old Poets, by ... London.
The Life of Charles the Fourth, London.
Chronicles of the Kings of England, by ... London.
Guy's History of the House of Austria, 3 vols., London.
History of the Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., London.
Philosophical and Critical Essays, Prescott, London.
Lives of the Colonies, by Charles Rowcroft, London.
The Poetical and Works of Charles Cotton, 1771, London.
Gil Blas, Illustrated, Nahn's Edition, London.
Bell's Shakspeare, 20 vols., London.
The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, 2 vols., London.
STATIONERY of all kinds, wholesale and retail, at
TOY BOOKS in great variety, at the Publication prices.
Back numbers of all the Monthly Magazines.
Subscriptions received for all the Magazines and Illustrated Papers.
Call and get a supply at the
BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,
Sixth Street, below Smithfield.
JOHN D. EGAN.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.
Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether residents or non-residents of the City of Pittsburgh, that their licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1866, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved March 16th, 1865, in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, subject to the fee of 50 cents, the collection thereof will be enforced against all who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses within the specified time, viz: from the 1st to the 20th of March, under the amount of the Licenses.
The old metal plates of previous years must be relinquished at the time Licenses are issued or, if not, pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 00
Each Two Horse "	13 00
Each Four Horse "	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	10 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Mules or Horse and Mule, Additional Horses used in any of the above vehicles, each, $3 00.
PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1868.
JAMES McKELVY, City Treasurer.

NOTICE.—WM. METCALF, for- merly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of firm, to date from 20th January inst, 1868. SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as before,
MILLER, BAER & PARKIN.
GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BAER, CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER:
S. M. KIER.
CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,
MILLER, BAER & PARKIN,
Office, 38 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
fe18:148

THE BEST KID GLOVES
IN THE WORLD ARE
Laporte's Paris kid Gloves,
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.
All gloves made by the bearing signature,
Laporte.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
Sole Agents for the United States,
No. 58 White St., New York.
fe18:132:TTS

STONE DRAIN PIPE,
FOR SEWERAGE,
ALL SIZES, FROM 3 TO 12 INCH.
10 000 FEET ON HAND,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN M. TATE,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
fe18:WSUTU-TH&S

WALL PAPERS!
Unpacking daily, new and beautiful
WALL PAPERS,
FOR SPRING SALES.
Persons desirous of finishing rooms should call before the first of April, and
CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
fe18:158 97 WOOD STREET.

CHAMPION DINING SALOON,
No. 45 Fifth Street.
OPEN ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT.
MEALS at all hours. RAW OYSTERS, in all styles, at cheapest prices in the city.
fe18:115 **M. F. KELLY, Proprietor.**

TO BUILDERS AND BRICK- LAYERS.
M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Hazlewood Brick Yard,
Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO.'S, fifteenth street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled.
fe18:125 TTS

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for what are, a BOAT HOUSE, 45', now lying at the old ferry landing, near Saw Mill run, for account of whom it may concern, on the
14TH DAY OF MARCH,
Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.
BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 14th, 1868. fe18:132

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable localities in Manchester, fronting on the main street and within ten minutes' walk of the station. The above is seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P. C. & Y. R. R. The house is of brick, two story, containing six large rooms, all well finished, cellar under all the house. Lot well fenced and good large garden, and the best of water. For further particulars inquire on J. L. MAHON HALL, 128 Liberty street, of the undersigned, on the premises. A. W. EWING, Ranished, Allegheny county, Pa. fe22

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS,
ARRIVING DAILY AT
McCORD & CO.'S.
131 WOOD STREET.
fe22

D. P. HATCH,
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Real Estate and Personal Property Bought and Sold.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO
Negotiation of Loans. Attend to the Renting of Property. Collection of Claims, &c., &c.
fe2:177

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of Wm. Donaldson, Deceased.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on
Saturday, 21st day of March, 1868,
A certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Borough of Mt. Pleasant, county and State aforesaid, being lot No. 166 in a plan of Istaliad out by Samuel Frew, Andrew Craighead, Erastus Percival and Gilbert Stephens, rounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Market and Second streets; thence along second street south 4¾ west 120 feet; thence north 40¾ west 60 feet; thence north 4¾ east 120 feet to the line of Market; thence by same south 40¾ east 60 feet to the place of beginning, upon which is erected a two and a half storied frame dwelling house and a frame shop.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash upon confirmation of sale.
MARTHA DONALDSON,
Administratrix of Wm. Donaldson, dec'd.
fe22 31 4

ALL OF THE MANUFACTURES OF THE
Pittsburgh White Lead and
COLOR WORKS,
INCLUDING
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
ZINC, PAINTS,
CHROME GREEN,
VERDITER GREEN,
VERSAILLES GREEN,
CHROME YELLOW,
VERMILLION,
And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in oil, for sale by
HAR

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

SUICIDE.

An Aged and Wealthy Citizen Charged With Crime and in Remorse Blows out His Brains.

A few weeks ago a young woman named Elizabeth B. Ruch made information before Alderman McMasters preferring charges of adultery, and fornication and bastardy against Philip Showers, a wealthy, highly respected and aged citizen of Allegheny. The prosecutrix resided in the same neighborhood with the accused and the intimacy sprang up several months ago, as is alleged. On Saturday afternoon an officer visited the residence of Showers, at Spring Garden, Seventh ward, Allegheny, and was met at the door by Mrs. Showers. He asked if Mr. Showers was in and on being told he was, requested to see him on private business. Showers made his appearance when the officer took him aside and communicated the object of his visit. He expressed a willingness that his wife should know all, and requested permission from the officer to retire to his room for the purpose of changing his clothes, after which he said he would accompany him. The request was granted and Showers repaired to a bed chamber, seated himself in a chair, and taking a loaded gun pointed it at his head and deliberately fired, the bullet penetrating the brain and causing instant death.

Coroner Clawson was summoned to hold an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased bore an excellent character and was widely known and respected. He was about sixty years of age, and for a long time past has been one of the principal owners in the extensive Lafayette Foundry of Allegheny. He was worth probably $50,000.

Our Young Men Abroad—How a Former Pittsburgh Bank Clerk Is Doing Business in Chicago.

A young man, formerly a teller in a banking house on Market street of this city, who got into a difficulty with his employers by "overdrawing" his account some six thousand dollars, has again turned up as a defaulter in Chicago, where he has resided to make his fortune. In that city he entered into partnership with two young men, formerly residents of Pittsburgh, and for nearly a year was prosperously engaged in the forwarding and commission business; but his avarice got the better of his honesty, and collecting some $31,000 of accounts due the firm on the first of January, and by a series of worthless drafts which had discounted at banks realized about $30,000 more, the whole disappeared and has not been heard from since. His mode of operations with one of these latter is given as follows: Entering the office, he sought the Cashier, and after a few moments' conversation, stated that their house had been doing business with the ——— National Bank, but that they had been charging them too much, and he would like to change their account to another place. The Cashier agreed, and the account was immediately opened. In Chicago drafts with bills of lading attached are readily negotiable, and proceeding to the counter once he drew upon a Pittsburgh house for $3,600, attaching a bill of lading for a number of hogsheads, as side pork is often called. This operation he repeated three times, during one day, checking each time for $2,900, leaving the balance, less the discount, on deposit. The drafts came to Pittsburgh, were presented, payment refused, and protested. The bank here then proceeded to arrest the pork *in transitu*, but what was the astonishment of the Chicago Cashier when the telegraph informed him that there were here held, subject to his order, three car loads of "middlings," a sort of feed, worth perhaps $500 a car load.

The young men moved in the best circles of society, was a prominent church member, and married, by his open conduct, the respect of the entire business community.

A "Haunted House" in Allegheny.

Right in the midst of the busy whirl and rush of a great manufacturing town, surrounded by the life and light of happy homes of the fashionable of the city, it is a strange freak, an astounding and startling anomaly, to find a Haunted House. But the wonders of nature are not all known, nor are the fearful secrets of the unknown world easily divulged. In Allegheny city, on one of the principal avenues, in one of the stateliest houses there, standing in the midst of the princely avenue, in one of the most elegant and fashionable quarters of the city, and in every way surrounded by the most unmistakable evidences of wealth and comfort, there is a haunted house

The Pittsburgh Gazette

A PRAYER.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

God! do not let my love! one die,
Nor rather wait until the time
That I am grown in purity
Enough to enter Thy pure clime,
Then take me, I will gladly go,
So that my love remain below!

O, let her stay! She is by birth
What I through death must learn to be,
We need her more on our poor earth
Than Thou canst need in heaven with Thee,
She hath her wings already, I
Must burst this earth-shell ere I fly.

Then, God, take me. We shall be near,
More than ever, each to each;
Her angel ears will find more clear
My heavenly than my earthly speech;
And still, as I draw nigh to Thee,
Her soul and mine shall closer be.

EPHEMERIS.

—A way with melancholly——suicide.—*Fun.*

—Count Joannes is going to lecture on Dickens.

—Chicago is destitute at present of sensations.

—The ghost of a turkey——when he's a goblin'.—*Judy.*

—New York is enjoying its first haul of Savannah shad.

—All flesh is grass and many a man is a "blade."—*Quip.*

—Ole Bull has got as far as Cincinnati on his way South and East.

—Gen. Grant is said to have the finest billiard table in the country.

—*Fun* thinks that the oil for troubled waters is certainly not *Train* oil.

—The Havana tobacco crop is only half the usual average this year.

—A piece of genuine Gobelin tapestry was recently sold in Paris for $10,000.

—Dan Bryant was making a sensation with his Irishisms last week, in New Orleans.

—The Government allows two per cent. commission for the retail of post-age stamps.

—Quilp says that the only sure thing he knows of to prevent hair from falling off is hair pins.

—A French opera troupe is playing "The Prophet" and others of Meyerbeer's operas in the Crescent city.

—That noble man and poet Walt Whitman is about to publish another article, this time on "Personality."

—Judge Bingham stands accused of the murder of impeachment, and Senator Wilson as the instigator of the deed.

—A brother of Charlotte Cushman objected to the Garibaldi movement, and fought with the Papal troops against it.

—Mr. Whitelaw Reid has been tendered the position of editor of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, but has declined to accept.

—Now that it is too late to alter it, the new Paris Opera House is declared to be detestably ugly, in spite of its enormous cost.

—Alexander H. Stephens, now residing in Philadelphia, is trying to assume the role of a loyal union man all through the war.

—A German opera troupe is meeting with success in New Orleans. Dziba is declared to be delightful and Frederici unrivalled.

—An exchange says that the man who made a hit among the bulls and bears of Wall street, is to be arrested for cruelty to animals.

—The Cherokees are going to have a ten thousand dollar building for a capitol, to be erected at Tahlequa, the capital of their nation.

—Gen. Joe Hooker is in Rome; Gen. McClellan and wife are in Florence; Gen. Cluseret is in Paris, and Gen. Cassius M. Clay in St. Petersburg.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says that Fanny Janauschek deserves a first place in the list of which Cushman, Rachel, Ristori and Siddons are the component parts.

—Somebody calling himself Grey Beard has been writing some detestible verses for the Philadelphia *Press*, showing that even with grey beards very poor stuff can originate.

—The Boston critics are rhapsodizing over the ballet girls who not long ago did Undine here. We wonder at, while we pity, their exhibition of so shocking an absence of taste.

—Vermont has a bigamist, whose second wife is a girl of fourteen, and her brother ran off and married the first wife of the bigamist. The whole party is luxuriating in jail.

—The three Hungarian dwarfs, whose inimitable comic acting we have already noted, are attracting much admiration and large crowds in Philadelphia, where they are now acting.

—Somebody says that Mackay, the correspondent in New York, of the London *Times*, during the war, is lecturing in England. The *Times* printed his obituary several years ago.

—A man named Wiggins has seven wives all alive and well in Illinois. We hardly thought there could be seven *young* women willing to take the name of Wiggins—ja yain too.

—A man in Virginia was recently attacked by wolves. He had nothing but an axe with which to defend himself, but with it he killed six of his assailants, and then the rest killed him.

—At the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Col. Page, as is his custom, objected to the report, and will probably, as usual, hand in a minority document.

—Detroit has a new concrete pavement and says it is in every way superior to all others; it requires no stone curbing, is neither slippery, noisy nor rough, and costs $1.25 per yard less than the Nicolson."

—A company of amateur actors, composed of officers of the British army, is engaged in playing the Grande Duchesse in Abyssinia. We believe that Offenbach has the honor of being the only composer whose works have appeared in that far off land.

—The wine crop of the world last year was a small one, only about five-eighths of that of the year before. The Sherry and Madeira are said to be unusually fine, but the other sorts are inferior in quality as well as quantity.

—Pauline Lucca, who has hinted at coming to America next fall, is now in St. Petersburg, and the burghers of Saint Peter think she is the finest singer in the world. With this she combines all the grace, youth and beauty which distinguishes Miss Kellogg.

—The Fenians on the Pacific coast are going to pounce on British Columbia and Vancouver. The next thing will probably be a raid on Australia or New Zealand, for it seems that the sins of the father, or rather of the mother, country are to be visited on the children.

—A boy was sent to jail in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, for stealing newspapers from where the carrier had left them. This is a sort of theft from which all city journals suffer more or less but principally more. Efficient police will in a great measure lessen this evil.

—A black man and a white woman promenaded Washington street, in Boston, and were not hooted, cuffed or insulted. Boston is improving. It is not more than five years since a friend of ours just from Paris, went out for a walk in the Hub, with his moustaches waxed to the points. The boys of Boston, like the street corner censors of our own city, were jealous of any innovation, so they stoned our friend bravely until he was rescued by the police.

—Moosehead Lake (Me.) is said to be one of the most delightful summer resorts in the the world; in fact Maine is the real Switzerland of the eastern part of our continent, and every year increases the crowds of tourists who, having found this out, flock there to enjoy the unsurpassed natural scenery. To these persons the recent destruction by fire of the Mount Kineo hotel, at Moosehead, will be a real disaster as there is not time to rebuild and furnish it before the warm weather.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are found always a good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no16dAT

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Bottling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and the manufacturers of HARKNESS'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja6tsu

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 18 Grant street and Smithfield St.

Sole Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11tf2

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Hoit Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Baized Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Antimony, and Hand Tools. Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 141 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl4:d&wT

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. HOOPER'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores many powers, from whatever cause arising; the ills of early or middle-aged habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine. It takes regularly according to the directions (which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. One bottle at $3, or four quantities in one for $9, sent by mail to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no21:lt3d

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, unveiling the subject in a way that will show what to live for: Youth, maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and nervousness accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered, &c. Forty Portraits illustrating these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of $1, stamps taken. Address MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. fe20:d&w1:tf618

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and DISORDERS which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja31:m3TF

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:tf

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no30:tf3

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style unequaled by any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no21:lt3d

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL,

Office and Yard—FOOT OF 7TH STREET, near the Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order.

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Pt. W. & C. Railway.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. fe6:s

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 367 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market rates.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. myl2:tf

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Bituminous Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morgan Sts., First ward on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the city, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (Canal), STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOX, 1292. oct23

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses.

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

126 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

PITTSBURGH.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Horses and Carriages for funerals.

Horses kept at livery. my2:tf5

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

MERINO HOSIERY,

SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTON'S TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR,

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Hdk'fs, for Ladies, Gent's & Children; Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds; Lace Collars; Morrison's Star Shirts; Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS, in all colors.

The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, in fit large and small.

No bonnie buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

fe20

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS; all widths and shades;
THE CHAMPION TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also, agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buyinz, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

SPECIAL IMPORTATION!

OF REAL LACES!

OF REAL LACES!

JUST RECEIVED.

JUST RECEIVED.

This lot, for ELEGANCE and VARIETY, surpassing any previous importation.

BERTHAS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, &c.

PRICES REMARKABLY LOW!

Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock is broken.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

fe5:

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.

FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLES.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.

All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.

WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.

CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.

FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN H. KLOSE,

No. 100 Smithfield street.

oct8:s39

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

CITY TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 145 GRANT STREET.

jy2 P. C. DUFFY.

ROBERT ARTHURS,

ATTORNEY,

No. 135 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Special attention is given to collections, matters in the Orphans' Court, examinations of Titles, and office business generally. Acknowledgment of Deeds, Depositions, &c., taken for all the states.

GEO. G. CLASS.....J. H. WATKINS.....D. P. RAY

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Paient, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting,

No. 409 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor) 411 Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 98 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c. A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatest manner. ja20:1y

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

RISSELL & CO'S,

No. 228 LIBERTY ST.

WALL PAPERS!

WALL PAPERS!

Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine Stamped Gold Paper, to be sold as low as the lowest in market. Call and see at

107 MARKET STREET, near 4th.

JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

FROM ENGLAND.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the first importation of the season, per steamer ASSYRIA and IOWA, of our spring stock of

English Brussels Carpets,

VELVET RUGS AND MATS,

ENGLISH EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.

The finest assortment, latest styles and lowest prices in the city.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe15:

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10:

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja15:dSAWF (OVER SATES & BELL'S.

FEBRUARY 1868.

NEW CARPETS!

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

Our New Spring Stock,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than any New or Old Goods

In the market, of equal qualities and styles,

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

fe20:2T (SECOND FLOOR.)

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, White and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

137 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL.

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Dr. Lee's Building corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—137 Walnut st. ap1:w28

WM. WIGHTMAN.....S.A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS

Lawton Oeville.

WICHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM,

OFFICE, SECOND STURT, CORNER HAN COCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. G. RUFFUM...C. A. KEHEW...W. H. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

RUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.—Having received Letters Patent for an IMPROVED AIR HEATER, I am now prepared to furnish in the Allegheny county, or sell to others the full and exclusive County rights in the State, of persons who are desirous of posting in a heater or of buying the right are referred to the following persons who have them in use:

James King, M. D., No. 87½ Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Ira R. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.

A. Arinurs, M. D. & Grant St., Pittsburgh.

D. C. Kneeland & Gerard St., Pittsburgh.

H. A. Weyl, 155 Second St., Pittsburgh.

A. D. Smith, Allegheny.

E. Ingram, Mifflin township.

Agents Wanted.

Pa. BIDDLE ARTHURS, Patentee,

ja25:2T 132 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 3d day of March next, for the receipt of the three mill State tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 15th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of taxes after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,

fe3:d7 County Treasurer.

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish on the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturer's Wholesale Prices, put up in cases of 3, 6, 12 and a dozen. A small supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

fe16 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

A NEW LOT OF

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at

No. 113 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN MITSCH.

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, for digging a portion of the trenches for the

Allegheny County Workhouse and Infirmary Asylum,

GEO. ALSBRE, Secretary.

Specifications may be seen at BAKE & MOORE'S Office, St. Clair street, fe18:lt3

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JAS. D. WEAVER.....JOS. HARPER.

WEAVER & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCE—J. G. Marsh, Cashier Mechanics National Bank. J. S. Dilworth & Co., N. G. Kennedy & Bro. jan24:1y

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

And Produce generally, No. 98 OHIO STREET, near East Common,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RICHARDS

KEIL & RITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

249 LIBERTY STREET,

my18:tf67 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

396 Penn Street.

apl8:tf39

ALEX. M'BANE.....J. R. ANJER.

M'BANE & ANJER,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 141 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. ja8

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 10 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. de27

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no30:tf

JOHN L. HOUSE.....EDWARD HOUSE.....WM. B. HOUSE.

JOHN L. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. feb5

H. RIDDLE, No. 188 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Provisions, manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. oct8

R. KNOX & SON, Commission Merchants, 58 and 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT KNOX. ANDREW KNOX

GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja1:1y

DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission MERCHANT IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS ORE, SCRAP IRON, SCRAP STEEL, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 240 and 242 Water street, Storage Pittsburgh. Consignments solicited. oct8

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Flour, Grain, Provisions, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Glass Ware, &c., No. 61 Pittsburgh. Also, Chronicle generally 13 and 14 Second street, Pittsburgh.

P. REYMER.....S. REYMER.....WM. D. REYMER

REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Segars, Pipes, &c. No. 23 and 25 Wood Street, above Fifth Pittsburgh. ly1:1

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and Wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Beef, Fish, Fish Oil and Pearl Ashes, and Oil, Nos. 16 and 18 Front street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. ja17:tf

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. C. HERBERT, Secretary.
CHARLES SHERLER, General Agent.
Office, 78 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Ware House, no stairs, Pittsburgh.
This Company writes on Risks of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors well known to the community, and whose rule are, determined by promptness and liberality, to merit the confidence and patronage of the assured, as offering the best protection to those who desire to insure.

Chas. Nimick, John S. McCune,
S. R. Miller, C. Clarke,
James McAnley, William S. Evans,
Wm. Phillips, Charles Shiras,
Andrew Ashley, Phillip Sevmer,
David M. Long, Wm. Morrison.

D. Himmon,
no27 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. H. Riddle, Simon Drum,
T. on. Harper, J. R. Smith, W. M. Stewart,
Joseph Lanthier

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oct9

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 21 Fifth Street, Hamil Block,

This is a Home Company, and has been doing business for many years. Its

DIRECTORS

LEONARD WALTER, President.
ROBERT FAVIELL, Treasurer.
ELIAS R. MCGEE, Secretary.

Leonard Walter, George Wilson,
Robert Faviell, Wm. Eichbaum,
Elias R. McGee, C. C. Lowry,
Joshua King, John Vogeley,
Jas. M. Kelly, A. Ammon,
Henry Spear, jy4:1y

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST., Near Fifth.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Baker, Matthew H. Louis,
Thomas Hart, Jr., Isaac Lea,
Samuel Grant, Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale, Edward D. Dale,
George W. Richards, George Fales,
JAMES M. HANNAH, President.
EDWD. C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. STEELE, Secretary, protem.
J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent.
mch2:w3 North West cor. Fourth and Wood sts.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 29 Fifth street, Hamil Block.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., Cashier.
JOHN H. BAYNE, Vice President.
G. G. HOGEN, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, John H. Rhoads,
John Walls, Samuel P. Shriver,
Jas. S. Fritz, Daniel Lyon,
Capt. Jas. Muir, Thomas Sterrett,
Wm. Eichbaum, P. Hanson Love,
ADAM D. VOGEL, PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATTS, Vice President.
W. F. DARRAGH, Secretary.
CHARLES MORGAN, Asst. Sec. JAMES MORGAN, Gen'l Agt.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, GEAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

ap14:

FRAME COTTAGE.

SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, with hall, cellar and vault. Lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 60 full bearing grape vines of five differ nt varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

ja30

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a small Wooden Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements on which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Houses to let in good order. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities.

For further particulars call on

WILLIAM WARD,

110 Grant street,

ja22 opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 10,000 bushels daily. Including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 60 acres of coal, which is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 98 Grant St., opposite Court House. no17

FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—Situated on one of the leading avenues of Allegheny City. This store is complete and well selected, and the owner has sold goods to the amount of $60 00 per day. With a small addition to the capital the buyer can be doing a large business. Reason for selling, ill health; or will exchange for a dwelling in or near the city. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.

fe15

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

P. L. ATWOOD.....BENSON JONES.....J. M'CAFFREY

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Light and Heavy Castings furnished promptly

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c.

Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s

STEAM PUMPS

AND

BLOWER ENGINES.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe6:tu3

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY SIBS.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

Manufacturers of PUMPS and BRASS WORK of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my18:dly

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS KLEINSCHMIDT,

No. 15 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

fe8:tu

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 800 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

418 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

DOUGLAS PATENT

BRICK MACHINE

OFFICE

No. 153 South Fourth Street.

THE DOUGLAS

BRICK MACHINE,

THE GREATEST BRICK MAKING MACHINE YET PATENTED. Is now in full operation in Philadelphia. Will make 40,000 Bricks per hour, and perfect.

25,000 to 40,000 Bricks Per Day

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Crawford County System Discussed in the Union Republican Executive Committee—It is Referred to the Voters.

A meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the office of C. C. Taylor, Esq., on Grant street. In the absence of J. H. Miller, Esq., Col. T. M. Bayne was chosen President. After the minutes were read, General Pearson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed at the last meeting in reference to the propriety of adopting the Crawford county system, reported that he had corresponded with several gentlemen on the subject, and presented to the Committee the following letter.

MEADVILLE, Feb. 12, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Please receive, herewith, a copy of the rules for making nominations in this county. Experience has shown them not to be free from abuse, but the workings of this system, under them, has been a decided improvement over the preceding one—of having delegates to make nominations. The abuse has been found in the allowance of persons to vote who were not in sympathy with the party. When this can be guarded against, this system is preferable to all others. A later amendment excludes persons from voting who do not promise to support the ticket at the ensuing election and allows persons arriving at age between the primary and fall elections to vote at the former.

Very respectfully,
DAVID DERICSON.

Gen. A. L. Pearson.

General Pearson then presented the following report of the system as it is now working in Crawford County:

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the county papers at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to Republican principles in each town, ward or borough shall meet on the 30th day of August, at the usual place of holding the Spring elections, at 2 o'clock p. m., and proceed to elect one person for Judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a Board of Election to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote and shall hold the polls open until 6 p. m. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for, the names of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate has received, and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the Judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The Judge (or one of the clerks appointed by the Judge) of the respective election district, shall meet at the Court House, in Meadville, on Tuesday following the primary meetings, at one o'clock, P. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the Judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The Return Judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority, the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns, or otherwise, *to the extent of the frauds committed.*

Seventh. The Return Judges shall have power to appoint Conferees—Senatorial and Congressional—as may be hereafter required, who shall be recommended to support the person who may receive the largest number of votes cast for that office in this county.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Return Judges may at any time change the mode and manner of selecting candidates as they may be instructed by the people at their primary meeting, due notice being given them by the County Committee.

Resolved, That the chairman of the County Committee be required to issue a call in pursuance of this action of the Committee.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, 1. That the matter of making nominations hereafter by the Republican party be referred to the primary meetings on the 29th of February; said primary meetings to instruct their delegates in what manner the future nominations shall be made—whether by popular vote or by electing delegates.

2. That this Committee recommend to the Republican voters of each district that they instruct their delegates to the March Convention as to whether the nominations shall hereafter be made by popular vote or by the delegate system.

On motion, this Committee recommend the re-adoption of the district system in making nominations for members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Another Man Missing—Foul Play Suspected.

Mysterious disappearances are occurring so frequently of late, as to demand some measure on the part of the authorities to investigate the matter, and if, as there is every reason to believe, "foul play" has been resorted to in any of the recent cases reported, to bring the offenders to punishment. Several weeks have elapsed since the disappearance of Mr. Freyvogle, yet not the slightest clue to his whereabouts has been obtained. A week or two later a Mr. Merritt left his home in this city, nothing when leaving has been heard of him, and Saturday evening last a citizen of the Second ward, Allegheny, left his home in perfect health, expecting to be absent but a few hours, but has not yet returned, nor can his family learn aught of his whereabouts. The last case referred to is that of Mr. Robert Kincaid, a blacksmith, formerly employed at Mr. Hunter's blacksmith shop, at the corner of Beaver street and Gay alley, Allegheny. Shortly after supper Saturday evening Mr. Kincaid left his home, telling his wife he would return between ten and eleven o'clock. He had when he left home between eighty and one hundred dollars in his possession. The only information in regard to him after leaving home is derived from a Mr. Cook, who states that he met Kincaid on Federal street, Allegheny, and proceeded with him to Penn street, Pittsburgh, where they parted, Kincaid saying he was going to Temperanceville, to purchase a blacksmith shop, and that he had eighty dollars in his pocket to pay for it.

There can be no cause assigned for his disappearance, other than "foul play," as his domestic relations are said to have been of the most pleasant character, and he was a strictly temperate man.

Diligent search has been made by the family and his friends, but nothing has been heard of him other than what we have stated. The matter is worthy of investigation.

How to Invest a Dollar to the Best Advantage.

Now and then opportunities occur to invest a small sum of money where it almost immediately brings a return of ten or a hundred fold. In commercial parlance this is termed "watching the corners." Constantly and persistently taking advantage of these opportunities, whether great or small, has laid the foundation and built up the fortunes of nearly all our very rich men, such as Stewart, Astor and Vanderbilt, of New York, and S. N. Pike, of Cincinnati.

Packard & Co., 58 West 4th, Cincinnati, O., offer in a less extended degree precisely such opportunities. They have an immense stock, probably the largest in the country, of rich jewelry, silver ware, gold and silver watches, pianos, &c., which they are disposing of on a plan whereby every person who invests at all is *sure* of getting some article of real utility for at least one tenth, sometimes one hundredth part its actual value.

Circulars containing full information are sent free on application to their address. They may be relied upon as strictly honorable and prompt in all their dealings.

A New Telegraph Enterprise.

There is a grand project on foot for a new system of telegraph lines, extending all over the country, and promising the public an effective competition, with the present monopolizing lines. A company with ten millions of capital, to be called the National Telegraph Company, has been organized in New York, with George B. Senter, as President; Edward W. Serrell, Engineer; and Ben. Holladay, Robert Squires, George B. Walter, Frederick Prentice and others as Executive Committee, who invite subscriptions to the capital stock, and promise to erect ten thousand miles of wires within one year, reaching to and through all the leading cities of the nation, and to do the business of the public on just principles and at reasonable rates. They believe they will not have to call in more than twenty-five, or at most thirty-five per cent of the par of the stock; yet they can very soon pay liberal dividends on the full amount. We understand that the company are making liberal distributions of their stock among the business men of the country, so that few of the company cannot be questioned. We shall allude to the enterprise again.

Counterfeiter Arrested.—Benj. Bacon, charged with passing counterfeit money, was arrested in Warren county, in January last, and after a hearing before a Justice of the Peace was committed to the Warren county jail, from which he afterwards effected his escape. He was subsequently re-arrested by officer A. M. Fowler and brought to this city yesterday morning, when, after a hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble, he was committed to jail for a further hearing.

Guilty.—The trial of Samuel Hull, indicted for the murder of Chas. H. Parker, was concluded Tuesday, at Greensburg. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Allowing Notaries Public in Allegheny county the same fees for taking acknowledgments as allowed Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Authorizing the Borough of Millvale, Allegheny county, to borrow money for school purposes.

By Mr. FISHER, Lancaster: Authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and Adjutant General to examine Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster county, for an asylum for invalid soldiers and report the price.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Authorizing Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars for Water Works.

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to issue bonds.

Providing that the firm name of any firm may consist of one general partner.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Evening Session.—The Free Railroad bill was under discussion.

The question being taken on the amendment allowing companies to increase capital stock, if necessary, to double the original amount, it was defeated.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment authorizing companies to borrow double the amount of capital stock on bonds, with the consent of a majority of the stockholders. Defeated.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, moved an amendment allowing them to borrow on bonds the same amount as originally subscribed for stock. Defeated—Yeas, thirteen; Nays, fourteen.

The Senate continued the discussion of the Free Railroad bill. The Senate substitute provides that roads built might connect with other roads on terms to be agreed upon by the respective managements, when approved by the stockholders.

Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny, moved to dispense with the approval of stockholders. Defeated.

Mr. RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment, requiring the consent of a majority of the stockholders. He did not consider the directors always represented the true views and wishes of the stockholders. His amendment was adopted.

Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, in a long speech, appealed to the Senate to adopt a true Railroad law.

The Senate bill then passed on the second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS ON PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House considered one hundred and forty-five local bills on the private calendar, but before completing the first reading of the list the hour of adjournment arrived.

Adjourned till evening.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The House at eleven o'clock was still debating Mr. HICKMAN'S proposed Constitutional amendments, made the special order for to-night, without result.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1868.

SENATE.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO LIBERIA.

The Joint Resolution for a steamship line to Liberia was reported affirmatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE, of Indiana: Protecting the people of Indiana county from imposition in the practice of medicine.

By Mr. McCANDLESS, Philadelphia: Requiring bidders for supplying the State with paper to give bond in ten thousand dollars, and if the lowest bidder fails to accept he is to pay the difference between his bid and the next highest.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for a committee to investigate in connect on with the allegation that the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery had conferred degrees of Doctors of Medicine without authority.

FREE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The Free Railroad bill then came up.

Mr. RIDGEWAY, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment requiring the consent of the authorities of boroughs and cities to pass through their corporate limits. Adopted—yeas twenty-six, nays seven.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, moved an amendment reducing the amount of capital stock for every mile to six thousand dollars, instead of ten thousand, as provided in the Senate substitute. Defeated—yeas twelve, nays twenty-one.

The bill then passed finally as substituted by the Senate.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

Evening Session—Mr. McCONAUGHY, Adams, introduced a joint resolution for purchasing engraved certificates of honor for honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldiers in the late war. Passed to third reading.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Validating the partition of real estate of Jehu Taylor, deceased, of Greensburg.

Incorporating the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny city.

Changing the times of holding Courts in Butler county.

Empowering the Burgess and Justices of M'Keesport to commit disorderly persons to the County Jail in default of fine.

When the Free Railroad law passed today, Mr. ERRETT'S amendment, dispensing with the consent of a majority of the stockholders to connect with other roads, was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS FROM ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, handed to the Clerk the following petitions during the day, from Allegheny county: Four petitions, numerously signed, for the passage of an act relating to the incorporation and recognition and support of colleges.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, read in place a supplement to the act extending the limits of Pittsburgh, enabling the townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Collins and Liberty to retrocede from the city of Pittsburgh, they having been consolidated with Pittsburgh by act of 1867.

M'KEESPORT FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mr. MILLER, of Allegheny, introduced a bill incorporating the McKeesport Academy and Female Seminary.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Members of the State Temperance Convention were extended the privilege of the floor.

PERSONAL ALTERCATIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, had a personal altercation with the Harrisburg *State Guard* relative to items of the appropriation bill reported.

Mr. ADAIR, of Philadelphia, also had a personal altercation with the Philadelphia *Bulletin* relative to statements of corruption in action on a Philadelphia bill.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Vacating a portion of North street, in front of the Presbyterian Church in Apollo, Armstrong county, and vesting the same in the church.

Incorporating the ferry over the Allegheny from Canal street to Duquesne, touching at Rush street and Herr's Island.

Authorizing the school directors of Uniontown to borrow money.

Authorizing the School Directors of Lawrenceville to sell real estate and borrow money.

Incorporating the Limestone Pipe Association of Warren county to transport oil to shipping points in the West.

Incorporating the German St. Francis hospital of Lawrenceville.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway Co.

Incorporating the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company of Allegheny city.

Incorporating the Beaver county Banking and Safe Deposit Company.

For a bridge over the Allegheny, from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to mouth of Girty's Run, capital $100,000.

Changing name of George Glenville Tuck, of Pittsburgh, to George Glenville Tuck Jeremy.

Incorporating the People's Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION ACT.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations have an amendment to the Pittsburgh consolidation act to exempt the new districts from the payment of any part of the indebtedness of the old city, and imposing the same on the old districts, principal and interest, and the bill will be so reported.

ACCOMMODATION PASSENGER RAILWAY DEFEATED.

The accommodation passenger railroad bill of Pittsburgh was defeated.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, admitting prisoners to bail after sentence, on writs of error or *certiorari*, until the decision of the case by the Supreme Court.

Mr. GLATZ, of York, prohibiting the intermarriage of the black and white races in Pennsylvania—penalty fine and imprisonment.

Mr. McCONAUGHEY, of Adams, confirming the title of Telegraph companies in other States to property in Pennsylvania.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, incorporating the National Deposit Company.

Repealing the transportation tax on coal and lumber transported over the Monongahela slack water navigation. Discussed.

Mr. McCONAUGHEY'S joint resolution for engraved certificates of honor to soldiers was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned till evening.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills were passed at the evening session of the Senate:

Relating to surplus bounty funds, which authorizes the authorities who have levied a bounty tax to pay the surplus to school Treasurers for school purposes.

Enabling married women to contract for rental of dwellings and store-houses.

Supplement to the jury law, which requires the Jury Commissioners to deposit the wheel, after filling and locking, with the County Commissioners. The Jury Commissioners are paid two dollars and fifty cents per day employed and four cents mileage.

Authorizing the Supreme Court reporter to publish minority opinions.

Exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation.

Authorizing a special tax in Waynesburg, Greene county, to pay indebtedness.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. RANDALL, of Schuylkill, moved to discharge the committee from the consideration of the bill repealing the act of last year creating a new judicial district of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. Agreed to by sixteen to thirteen, and made the special order for Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL RECONSIDERED.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, moved a reconsideration of the bill, passed yesterday, incorporating the Limestone Oil Pipe Transportation Company of Warren. Agreed to and postponed till Wednesday.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. FORD, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, reported a supplement to the Pittsburgh Consolidation act, with amendment exempting new districts from the payment of any indebtedness of the old city.

DUQUESNE ANNEXATION BILL.

Mr. SMITH, from the same Committee, affirmatively, the bill annexing part of Duquesne borough to Allegheny City.

Several hundred other reports were received.

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WILSON of Allegheny, moved that the House refuse to concur in the senate amendment to the Free Railroad bill. Postponed.

Adjourned till afternoon.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Afternoon Session.—The pension bill for soldiers of 1812 and widows passed finally—requiring proof of one month's service, or wounds in the service, and necessitous circumstances.

PUBLIC BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Validating marriages heretofore made within degrees of consanguinity, legitimating the issue thereof, and prohibiting such marriages in the future.

Extending the fee bill of 1865 for one year.

Paying Solomon O'Ball, grandson of Cornplanter, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record official bonds of all State officers.

BILLS DEFEATED

Respecting the act of 1867, compelling the admission of negroes to cars.

A supplement to the election laws, requiring separate slips for ward and city officers.

CORRECTION.

The People's Passenger Railroad of Pittsburgh was objected off the calendar yesterday, and not passed finally, as inaccurately reported in to-day's papers.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1868.

OPINION OF THE MARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court to-day overruled the motion heretofore made to dismiss the application in the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. The case will therefore come up for argument on its merits as previously arranged on the first Monday of March next.

GEN. SHERMAN'S BREVET.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs voted to recommend the return of Gen. Sherman's brevet nomination to the President, with a resolution stating it is made for the regular brevet rank on an officer of the second highest grade.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of gold in the Treasury to day was $104,000,000, including $28,700,000 payable in gold certificates. The balance, $75,300,000, belongs exclusively to the United States. It is estimated the receipts of gold from customs from this date to May first will be $28,000,000, making an aggregate of $105,000,000, out of which there is payable on the 1st of March $35,000,000, due on ten-forty bonds, and on the 1st of May about $27,000,000, interest due on five-twenty bonds, leaving a balance on hand of gold, after paying all the expenses, of $68,500,000 or $71,000,000, after coin certificates are deducted. These estimates are based on the sales of gold are made between the periods.

PASSPORTS REQUIRED.

The following official order has just been issued:

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 18.—It is recommended to all citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, who have occasion to visit Great Britain or Ireland, to procure passports from this Department. While the *habeas corpus* act remains suspended in the latter country citizens of the United States injured or made liable to be detained without prompt examination before they can procure and produce legal evidence of their ci izenship.

[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1867.

EXPATRIATION QUESTION — ANOTHER BILL.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed upon the following bill, as a substitute for the one heretofore reported by them. General Banks, Chairman of the Committee, will report it at the earliest opportunity:

WHEREAS, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for the protection of which the government of the United States was established;

AND WHEREAS, In the recognition of this principle this Government has frequently received emigrants from all nations and invested them with the rights of citizenship;

AND WHEREAS, It is claimed that all such American citizens with their descendants are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the governments thereof;

AND WHEREAS, It is necessary to the maintenance of the public peace that this claim of such allegiance be watched promptly and finally disavowed; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government, which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government, and therefore null and void.

SEC. 2. That all naturalized citizens of the United States in foreign States shall be entitled and receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property accorded to native born citizens in like situation.

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and is detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign, or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained, whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and hereby is empowered to order, arrest and detain in custody any subject or citizen of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the President shall without delay give information to Congress of any such proceeding under this act.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, February 16.—The New York *Herald's* special advices from headquarters of the British army in Abyssinia state that King Theodore is at his camp near the palace of Magdala, where the English captives are confined. The Abyssinian Monarch is said to be in a bad strait in a military point of view. An engagement between the two armies is imminent, and may take place at any moment.

Very few of the disaffected native chiefs now acknowledge any fealty to Theodore. The chief Kassi, ruler of the Tigra District, openly courts the favor of Major General Napier. General Napier fears that this chief, whose political character is bad, almsat a secret attack on him, and consequently seeks to arrange and perfect a binding treaty of alliance with him so as to hold him answerable for his future acts.

Thirty-five thousand British, of all classes, have been landed at Zohla, and the advance of the Queen's army has reached to within two days' march of Antalo, half-way towards Magdala, from the shore line, where it is very probable the expected battle will take place. The Egyptians, with a contingent embracing many Turks, are very near to Magdala, but they use no caution, and still march on in a reckless manner without the sanction of the superior officers of the English army. The English in the interior number about twenty thousand. The troops suffered considerably from the heat of the weather.

Dispatches from Senafe announce that the British expeditionary corps had occupied Addegrafi, and reports reached Senafe that the advance had reached Rerat and Talata. It was also announced from the interior that the natives who had revolted against King Theodore were again submitting to his authority.

PARIS, February 18.—*Evening.*—The *Moniteur du Soir* has a report that there had been a stop in the advance of the British in Abyssinia, and Gen. Napier is calling for reinforcements.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 17.—In the House of Commons this evening Earl Mayo, late Lord Naas' Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the members that the Government was preparing an Irish Reform Bill, and would be ready to lay it before the House on the 9th of March. Other measures in regard to Ireland, he said, would be brought forward on the 25th.

A motion was made for a second reading of the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Hon. Mr. Fortescue, member for Andover, said he thought the motion proved that the administration of affairs in Ireland was wrong and greatly needed reform.

Sir Henry Winston, member for Waterford City, said the bill was an outrage upon Catholics, shut out as they were from their rightful share in the government.

Earl Mayo made an explanation in regard to the case of George Francis Train. He said the policeman who arrested him had received general instructions to watch persons arriving at Queenstown from the United States, and to stop all suspicious parties. When the trunk of George Francis Train was examined copies of his own speeches on Ireland were found, which led to his arrest on suspicion. He was finally released on giving a pledge that he would make no speeches, and do no act in sympathy with the Fenian cause.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Allen, the Fenian prisoner, who was discharged from custody yesterday, after being examined on the charge of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was soon after rearrested and imprisoned on a charge of murder.

The House of Commons this evening passed the bill for the continued suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Leading members of the Liberal party propose to give a farewell dinner to the United States Minister, Charles Francis Adams.

Sir George Shee, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died to-day.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Count Bismarck proposes the establishment, at different ports of Germany, of a board of federal officers, to examine into the condition of vessels bound to America. An effort to prevent a repetition of the Leibnitz horror is the immediate cause of this salutary step of the government.

BERLIN, February 19.—In the Prussian House of Deputies, yesterday, the Government was asked to explain why the United States Consul at Jerusalem was allowed to procure the arrest of one Markey, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose ward, a young girl, the American Consul sought to elope, and why, after her guardian had been thrown into prison to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian Consul at Jerusalem refused his demand, as a subject of the King of Prussia, for protection.

The case creates much feeling among the Jews, who regard it as inverting rights and principles similar to those violated in the Mortara affair in Rome, and who represent that the outrage is an insult to Prussia.

Baron Von Der Heydt, the Finance Minister, replied that the German Consul at Jerusalem was a Federal not a Prussian representative, and consequently the application for information must be made to the Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, February 17.—The Council has at length resolved to pay part of Papal debts.

FLORENCE, Feb. 17.—The public honors to Admiral Farragut closed last week with a dinner, given by the United States Minister, Marsh. The principal American residents and visitors, a number of eminent foreigners, and several leading Italians were among the invited guests. Admiral Farragut has left Florence on a brief visit to Venice.

FLORENCE, February 19.—*Evening.*—A report is current that the French Government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of the United States squadron under Admiral Farragut, in the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

SOUTH AMERICA

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Private letters from Paraguay, dated January 18th, represent the prospects of the Paraguayans continued to improve. Lopez was taking the offensive and had twice bombarded the Brazilian camp on the Parana with effect.

The steamer from Rio also brings the following news: The internal troubles of the Argentine Confederation were increasing. The powerful State of Entre-rioa had joined Ecosa Rio in revolt against the federal government.

D. Marco Paz, Vice President of the Argentine Confederation, and President of the Senate, is dead.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19—Evening.—Mr Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been convicted of publishing treasonable and seditious libels.

DUBLIN, February 17.—*Evening.*—In the case of Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, whose trial for the publication of seditious libels occupied the greater portion of last week, the jury today brought in a verdict of guilty. The case excited unusual interest.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The members of the royal family of Hanover, and a number of their adherents, now in this city, met at a private banquet this week, at which the King was present. It is reported that in a speech the King assured the company he would soon return home and resume his seat on the throne of Hanover, in spite of Prussia.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, February 18.—Dispatches and letters from Lisbon represent that political agitation in Portugal continues. The new government is very unpopular and tumults are reported in various parts of the country.

BRAZIL.

Private advices from Brazil state a general conscription has been ordered by the government to provide reinforcements for the army on the Parana.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Woolen Factory of Wallace & Co. Destroyed by Fire—Loss $85,000—No Insurance.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, February 20.—The large four story brick Woolen Factory of James Wallace & Co., in this city, was destroyed by fire about eight o'clock this morning. It is a total loss. Nothing was saved except manufactured goods in an adjoining building, which was fire proof. Loss on building and machinery is about $40,000, and $45,000 on stock and goods in process of manufacture. No insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated in the fourth story, where there had been no fire for a long time. The fire spread very rapidly and several of the operatives barely escaped. One young girls probably fatally injured by jumping from the third story.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Acquittal of Tom. Whittaker for the Murder of Nancy Sproull.

(For Western Union Telegraph, by C. A.)

WASHINGTON, PA., Feb. 20, 1868.

The jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. Thomas Whittaker, indicted for the robbery of Nancy Sproull, sister of David Sproull, for whose murder the same Whittaker was tried and acquitted at last August term, have just returned a verdict of not guilty, and Whittaker was discharged by proclamation.

New Jersey Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TRENTON, Feb. 18.—The resolutions withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the 14th constitutional amendment passed the Senate by eleven to seven.

—Advices received from the Provinces of Spain convey the intelligence that the leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against the authority of Queen Isabella in the North, and that their adherents have taken up arms in great numbers in Navarre. Skirmishes have taken place between the civil guard and the insurgents in the city of Navarre, the Queen's officers maintaining their allegiance. Some few persons were wounded during the fighting, and the ancient French-Hispano province of Navarre is agitated at many points. It appears as if the movement is the result of a well-laid and well planned organization. The police are on the alert, and have seized documentary evidence of the fact. The officers have already found and carried away from Navarre three thousand muskets, revolutionary placards or manifestoes, addressed to the people of Spain. Each copy is headed with a wood cut of poniard, as it is termed, of the elder son of Don Juan, who is entitled to the throne of Spain as Carlos VII. The young gentleman is second cousin to Queen Isabella and grandson of Don Carlos, who made war a gainst her accession to the throne. Don Juan, his father, is the son of Don Carlos.

—Private advices from London state the receipt of intelligence from Mexico that that Government has determined to repudiate all debts of foreign count ies, except the United States, has given rise to an intense feeling of indignation in the English Government. This Government is said to be seriously contemplating the fitting out of a fleet to take possession of the ports of Mexico and hold them until satisfaction is given. It is also understood that France, though consulted, has declined for the present to participate.

The Powers of Man's Body and Mind.

These are measurably controlled and exercised according to the state of health or action of the various organs by which they are executed. A sound mind, therefore, can scarcely exist, or at any rate would be of but little use, if it had not a sound body to execute its purposes. Cicero himself would have been a poor orator if his powers had been exerted though in a enfeebled and exhausted constitution. Each function of the human body must have a sound organ through which to act or it will soon, part by part, give way and become useless. High health and vigorous action can be alone maintained by an an equilibrium of the whole organism.

The stomach must prepare and digest the food; the heart must propel the blood to its various destinations; the lungs must receive their due proportion of vital air; the skin must be kept free, and its exhalations allowed to pass off; the liver and the kidneys must eliminate the vitiated and useless salts of the body; the bowels must carry out the worn out waste; and if all these things be done in harmony with the natural laws to which they are given the whole health, the greatest of all earthly blessings, must be the result. There is no one medicine that will do all this, but of the list now offered and discovered to improve the stomach, to purify the blood, to gently stimulate the skin, to urge the kidneys and bowels to the requisite action, Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher far outstrips all others. It is the best tonic elixir of life in all those derangements when the blood, the circulating fluid and repairing element, is in a morbid and impure state. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher invigorates the whole system, stomach. It strengthens the kidneys. It stimulates the bowels. It searches the veins and has restored health and vigor to many wrecks by invalids. Ask for Dr. Keyser's and take no other. For sale at the Doctor's great medicine store 140 Wood street.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Ulcerated Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort on any of the internal organs may be, and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborative functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition of health the whole of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether on the lungs, on the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal and a complete standard of health re-established in the human body.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which will ripen up and soothe every animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. K. says that he has known the most distressing and harrassing coughs, whooping conditions would threaten to shake the whole constitution to pieces removed in the course of a few days. In long standing cases of consumption and all other sometimes fatal, but always troublesome and annoying maladies, known as catarrh, diphtheritis, bronchitis or pharyngitis, it is a wonderful alleviating medicine, in the former, and a sure cure in the latter disease.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known, to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human system, and is also a tonic to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates the blood effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver, and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful actions and eradicate the disease. The sick and afflicted should bear in mind the virtues of this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of any sign of cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable and so most surely fatal. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at Dr. Keyser's great medicine store, 140 Wood street. Dr. Keyser's office for Lung Examinations No. 120 Penn street.

"How Can ye Blow so Fresh and Fair?" goes the old Scotch song. How? Why, those who show the bloom of health on their cheeks, take Plantation Bitters, which have the power of fortifying the system against disease, and regulating the digestive apparatus. Are you dyspeptic, weak, void of energy? Have you little or no appetite, headache, continued laden and depression of spirits? Take S. T.—1860—X. and bloom and beauty will return. The Bitte s have become a household friend.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and half the price. sMWF

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Ph sphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawF

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the druggists generally.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF

MARRIED:

FALGON—STEVENSON—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Francis Church, at the residence of the bride, Mr. WILLIAM FALGON, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY STEVENSON, of Philadelphia.

DIED:

BLAIR.—February 12th, 1868, at Yellow Creek, of typhoid fever, CHARLES C. C. BLAIR, Esq., in the 35th year of his age.

SHANNON.—February 12th, 1868, at half-past six o'clock A. M., JAMES SHANNON, in the 66th year of his age.

MIERSCH.—In Gratz, Germany, HARRY and NELSEA, only children of G. A. and Emma Miersch.

MACSHANE.—On Sunday, February 16th, 1868, HUGH MACSHANE, aged 71 years.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 20, 1868.

The general markets are moderately active to a less extent than last week. The demand for most of the leading articles, and a fair volume of business, in the aggregate, but there are comparatively few operations of a round lot character.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in steady demand and may be quoted at $2,40@2,45 for Red, and $2,50@2,55 for White. Corn is dull but unchanged; we can report sales of Ear, on wharf, at $1, and in store at $1.00@1.05. Oats a little dull; we continue to quote at 60@65c, on track, and 65@70c in store. Barley—none in market and is in active demand. Rye may be quoted at $1.40@1.45.

FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. Small sales in store at $10,50@11,50 for Extra; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is unchanged at $8@8,25, in store, and Buckwheat at $4@4,50 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, but prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at 16½@16¾c for Shoulders, 17½@18c for Ribbed Sides, and 18½@18¾c for Sugar Cured Hams. Pork—Mess Lard, 14½@14¾c, in tierces, and 15@15¾c in kegs. Country Lard, 12@13c, in kegs, as to quality. Mess Pork, $22@23.

GROCERIES—The grocery market seems to be improving somewhat, and while the transactions generally are of a local character, there is, nevertheless, a fair volume of business in the aggregate. There is a good demand for New Orleans Sugar and Molasses; in other articles, there are no new features worthy of special notice.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 12@13c; Cuba, 12@13c; Porto Rico, 13@14c; Crushed, 15c; "A" Coffee, 13½c; Extra "C," 13c; "C" Yellow, 12c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 20½@20¾c; good, 20c; fair, 20c; Old Government Java, 27½@28c; Laguayra, 26c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90@95c; Cuba, 65@70c; Porto Rico, 80@90c.

SYRUPS—"Lovering's," $1; "Booth & Eagar," 80c; "Amber," 70c; "Drips," $1.00@$1,10.

RICE—Rangoon, 10c; Carolina, 12c.

SPICES—Cassia, 30@35c; Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 25c; Allspice, 22c; Nutmegs, $1.50.

SALTERATUS—Kentucky, 10c.

SODA—Bi-Carb., 9½c.

STARCH—Madison, 9½c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Kingsford, 13c.

CANDLES—Mould, 19½c; Star, 22c.

CANDLES—Har

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following petitions for final discharge under the bankrupt act, were presented in this Court yesterday. Wm. Tracey, of Pittsburgh; H. H. Lockwood, Corry, Erie county; C. H. Prescott, Pithoie, Venango county; Barnhardt Lavandall, Oil City.

Jury trials will be resumed on Monday next, when the cases on docket will be disposed of.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, February 21.—Administrator of E. Hyde vs. Taussigg, Livingston & Co. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Alex Patterson vs. James Gillespie. Action to recover $500, being the amount paid for one hundred shares of stock in the Iron City Oil Company, with interest from July, 1864. Plaintiff took a non suit.

Remission of Sentences—Arguments Before the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia on Thursday, morning, before Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Sharswood, the writ of error in the case of Keating and Mallory, and also the writ of *habeas corpus*, were argued. The case involves the right of the Judges in the Quarter Sessions to remit sentences and has attracted no little attention in consequence of the reference made to it by the Governor in his message, and the present case is recognized as a test. A large number of the members of the bar and other prominent citizens were present at the argument.

The writ of error was taken up, and George L. Crawford, Esq., for the Commonwealth, opened the argument, and cited a large number of cases in support of his position, that no such power as that claimed by the judges existed; and that after the sentence the Governor only can interfere to secure the release of prisoners before the expiration of the term. He reviewed the cases cited in the paper-book of the other side, arguing that they were either not pertinent to the case or else proved the position of the Commonwealth. The argument was brief.

In the prosecution of this case, the Attorney-General addressed a circular letter to the several Presidents Judges of Criminal Courts throughout the State, to which he has received replies, from nearly all of the prominent Judges of the State. Judge Sterrett of this county wrote as follows: "It has never been the practice in this district to reconsider sentences after they have been pronounced and recorded. We have never thought that we had the power to do so, and have no recollection of any application being made to the court for that purpose. I have embraced the opportunity of speaking to several of our former district attorneys, and they say that no such practice existed during the time they respectively prosecuted the pleas of the Commonwealth, or at any other time within their recollection."

This view was also expressed by Judges Long of Lancaster, Pringle Jones of Susquehanna, Johnson of Warren, Jordon of Sunbury, Graham of Carlisle, Buffington of Kittaning, Conyngham of Wittsburg, Pearson of Harrisburg, Streeter of Towanda, Gilmore of Uniontown, Butler of Chester, King of Chambersburg, Campbell of Clarion Fisher of York, Linn of Bellefonte, Acheson of Washington, Barrett of March Chunk and Taylor of Hollidaysburg.

Judge M'Guffin, of New Castle, appears to be the only judge who distinctly favors the opposite view, but he states that the practice of the Philadelphia court has never obtained in his district. He says, however:

"Concede the power and it will save the Governor from frequent applications—would save expenses to the criminal and his friends—and I think the courts not so liable to be imposed on as the Executive by designing men in their efforts to get the criminal relieved."

The argument was concluded on Thursday.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left in the Recorder's office February 20th, 1868:

Robert Arthurs to Frederick Waekerle, June 1st, 1857, lots Nos. 55 and 56 in Robert Arthurs' plan of lots in Reserve township, 50 by 150 feet.....$200

Frederick Waekerle to Christian Mattern, March 5th, 1856, the above described lots.....$30

Robert Arthurs to Christian Mattern, June 24th, 1857, lots Nos. 53 and 54 in Arthurs' plan of lots in Reserve township, by 100 feet.....$300

Philip Wagner to Louis Siegrist, Aug. 31st, 1864, lot on Beaver street, Manchester, 20 by 125 feet.....$2,650

Agnes W. Mahon to Joseph Klingerman, Jan. 7th, 1868, lot on Mahon street, Robb's plan of lots in Pitt township on Mahon street, 24 by 100 feet.....$300

Thomas Keilhecker to Thomas Keiler, Feb. 20th, 1868, the undivided half of a lot on the corner of Penn and Clymer streets, 9th ward, 24 by 68 feet.....$1,565

William Dawson to Benedict Eberlie et. al. May 20th, 1867, lot No. 6 in Shaler plan of lots in Lawrenceville, on Liberty street, 21 by 120 feet.....$775

Benedict Eberlie, et. al. to George J. Tomlinson, February 12th, 1868, the above described lot.....$800

Thomas Griffith to Leonard Strickle, February 20th, 1868, lot on Joseph street, East Birmingham, 20 by 60 feet.....$1,175

John B. Orth to Catherine Hartman, March 16th, 1867, lots Nos. 12 and 40 in John Brown's plan of lots in Lower St Clair township, between Carson and Smith streets, 20 by 100 feet.....$2,000

Joseph Rothlein to Chester Crane, Sept. 10th, 1867, lot No. 23, on Brown street, East Birmingham, 20 by 80 feet...$1,000

Jacob Doolittle to Elizabeth Morthey, January 9th, 1867, lot in Robinson township, on the Steubenville Plank Road, 50 by 120 feet.....$800

Bad Eggs.

An individual hailing from the hills of Greene county, near the Virginia line, where it is said corn whisky and "dry oil wells" are the chief commodities, made a visit to the city a few days since, on a pleasure excursion, and having a "head for business" endeavored by way way of speculation to defray his expenses. On his way down he purchased a quantity of eggs, which he sold to Mr. S. Stevens, grocer, on Market alley, near the Diamond, representing them as fresh. Mr. Stevens having too much confidence in the Greene county man's representations, took one hundred and twenty-six dozen of eggs at a cost of thirty-two cents a dozen, amounting to forty dollars and thirty-two cents. Yesterday morning he opened the barrel containing the eggs, and upon examination found that they were "dead eggs." Hearing that J. Mitchell, the man who had sold him the eggs was still in, the city, he made information against him before Alderman Humbert, charging him with cheating by false pretense. A warrant was issued, and Mitchell arrested and taken to the Alderman's office, where he at once disgorged the amount received for the eggs, paid the costs, and started on a dog trot for the Brownsville boat. The business was certainly new to him from his frightened manner, and it is not at all probable he will ever engage in the egg business again.

At Bates & Bell's fashionable dry goods emporium great bargains are offered to purchasers, as the firm are quite anxious to close out their heavy stock preparatory to the opening of the spring trade. The stock embraces all styles and descriptions of dress and piece goods, shawls, housekeeping goods, &c. The cloak department will be found complete, and in the charge of attentive and accommodating salesmen. By all means let our readers attend the closing out, as such an opportunity for purchasing choice and seasonable goods is rarely offered in Pittsburgh.

Assault and Battery.—Thomas Dickson, yesterday made information before Justice Heisel of East Birmingham, char ing L. Beebe with assault and battery. The offence was committed on the prosecutor's son, a boy about twelve years of age, who it appears worked with Beebe, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left hand which he wore had a patch on the back.

Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S. Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street.

SELLING OFF AT COST AT ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S, 61 Smithfield Street, OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS STOVES, FENDERS, COAL VASES, FIRE IRONS and STANDS. A Good Chance to Purchase Presents. FOR THE FINEST TEAS, The Choicest Groceries, The Purest Spices, And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most tea grable prices, go to FRANCK'S TEA MART, 1 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh. JOHN H. & A. MURDOCH, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, SEED STORE—114 SMITHFIELD STREET, P. O. postle Post Office. PITTSBURGH, PA. Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Federal Hill.

Dedication of First Christian Church, Allegheny—Description of Building, &c.

The First Christian Church, situated on the corner of Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, will be dedicated to the worship of God to-morrow, (Lord's Day), the 22d instant. As this is one of the most tasteful and substantial church edifices in our sister city, a brief description of it may not be uninteresting to our readers. The lot was purchased at a cost of $7,000, and the foundation was begun in March, 1865; the carpenter work, in preparation for the walls, was begun July 5th, 1866, and the first brick was laid on the 25th of the same month.

The building is sixty-two feet wide and ninety-five feet long, with a lecture room and main story. Since the 26th of May last the congregation has been worshipping in the spacious and cheerful lecture room. The lower story is fourteen feet, and the main story thirty feet high. The front and north sides of the building are faced with the best Pittsburgh pressed brick, furnished by W. & T. Mawhinney, laid in the best manner by Philadelphia workmen, and all the trimmings and mouldings are finely polished stone.

The building is in the gothic style of architecture, and is entered by three large arched doorways. The roof is of Vermont slate, three colors, in diamond pattern.

The lower story, besides the vestibule and lecture room, contains a pastor's study, library room and infant class room. The upper story is divided into a vestibule and audience room with a gallery over the vestibule. The main stairways are located in the front vestibule, one on each side, and there are two smaller stairways in the rear, one leading from the pastor's study, and the other from the infant class room to the pulpit in the audience room.

The Baptistry, made in the form of the letter T, is in the platform of the pulpit.

The church is seated with very heavy walnut cappings. The pulpit desks are also walnut. The pews are all cushioned with crimson, furnished by A. A. Parsons, upholsterer, and the entire floor covered with carpeting, drugget and black, furnished by O. McClintock & Co.

The seats in this church are *free*, though it is arranged that families shall sit in the same pew; and by a vote of the congregation *every third pew* throughout the church is reserved for persons not members of the church. This is truly generous, and by such arrangement hearers not connected with the church will have given them as good seats as are in the house.

The entire cost of the building is about fifty-six thousand dollars, and including the gallery will seat eight or nine hundred persons.

The following are the names of the contractors: J. M. Balph, Architect; F. J. Boden, Superintendent; John McMillan, foundation; James Phillips & Co., bricklayers; Adair & Shearer, stone cutters; Geo. Bassett, Jr., plasterer; James Old, gas fitter; John M. Addy, plumber. Mr. John Snyder did the painting in the lower story, and W. A. Lyons, of Pittsburgh, the main story. Carter & Bros., of South Pittsburgh, furnished the stained glass.

Dedication services to-morrow at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 7 P. M.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The entertainments of this afternoon and evening will terminate the Black Crook at the Opera House. Next week the original Japanese troupe will make their appearance. Their exhibitions are entirely new, and the novelty, if nothing else, is sufficient to fill the house.

MASONIC HALL.—The great conjurer and wizzard, Logrenia, is attracting immense crowds to Masonic Hall, who witness his tricks with amazement. Last night a marble top centre table and a barrel of flour were given away, and to-night an elegant sofa will be awarded to the man holding the lucky number. The matinee this afternoon will afford an excellent opportunity for the ladies to witness his wonderful performance.

Released on Bail.—The case of "Snibbs" Ardoil, indicted for the murder of David Sproul, was called up for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county yesterday. The counsel for the Commonwealth asked for a continuance which was granted and the prisoner released on his own recognizance in $1,000. This is virtually an acquittal, as it is not probable the case will ever be called up again.

A Testimonial.—Mr. John Blair, conductor on the McDonald Accommodation train on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, was presented with an elegant gold watch suitably inscribed, by the regular passengers on his train. The presentation took place on Thursday evening, in the conductor's room at the Union Depot, and was a decidedly pleasant affair.

Railroad Directors Elected.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, on Thursday, the following Board of Directors was elected: President—John Scott. Directors—R. H. Hartley, A. U. Howard, Alex. Chamber, J. B. Dorrington, Josiah Bacon, Walter Morris, J. G. Morris, Jas. Means, Edmund Shallcross, Wm. M. Hersh, J. McC. Creighton, S. Livingston.

Surety of the Peace.—Sophia S ontter yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor against Catherine Kriglo and Margaret Jaybird for surety of the peace. The parties are neighbors and reside in Allegheny City. It appears they have been quarreling for some time as this is not the first information that has been made. A warrant was issued.

Military Ball.—The military and dress ball given under the auspices of the Allegheny Light Guards at Wilkins Hall, last evening, was a complete success. The attendance was large, and all present entered into the enjoyment with a will. The music was excellent, and the affair was complete in all its appointments.

Wylie Street.—The ordinance granting to the Minersville Passenger Railway Company the right to lay their tracks on Wylie street, we are informed, stipulates that the company shall keep the street clean from curb to curb. If this is so it is certainly violated, as the street in some places is absolutely filthy.

From Gildenfenny.—We have received from Wm. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street, the January number of the Gildenburg *Review*, Harper's Monthly for February, and Frank Leslie's Magazine of Fashion for March. All can be obtained at Gildenfenny's.

Abandonment.—Mrs. Mary McNeill made information before Mayor Drum, yesterday, charging her husband, James McNeill, with desertion. He was arrested, and after a hearing held in three hundred dollars for his appearance a Court.

A Change.—The Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue is now engaged in distributing the assessment blanks, and all taxes will have to be paid in March instead of May as formerly.

Committed.—John Merriman was arrested yesterday on a process for non payment of costs, and committed to jail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a meeting of the PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION This Morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at their Rooms, Dalzell's Building. By order of the President. 2-22-1t3 A. F. BROOKS, Secretary. JOSHUA RHODES.....P. W. H. LATHAY

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Malsters BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS, *Office, 382 Penn Street,* PITTSBURGH, PA. Malt House Robinson Street near Gas Works, Allegheny.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and conviction of ANTHONY FREYVOGEL, Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st. Anthony is about 45 years of age; short five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight salt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning a silk hat, dark wilted coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left hand boot which he wore had a patch on the heel.

Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S. Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street.

SELLING OFF AT COST AT ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S, 61 Smithfield Street, OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS STOVES, FENDERS, COAL VASES, FIRE IRONS and STANDS. A Good Chance to Purchase Presents. FOR THE FINEST TEAS, The Choicest Groceries, The Purest Spices, And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most tea grable prices, go to FRANCK'S TEA MART, 1 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh. JOHN H. & A. MURDOCH, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, SEED STORE—114 SMITHFIELD STREET, P. O. postle Post Office. PITTSBURGH, PA. Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Federal Hill.

P. H. MERTZ, BANKER AND BROKER, 118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth, Government Securities, Gold, Silver, And Coupons, Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S. We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of SEVEN-THIRTIES INTO THE New 1867 5-20 6of Coupon Bonds. JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government Securities, Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 21, 1868.

Gold was dull and weak to-day, two o'clock, when it became known that the President had removed Secretary Stanton and appointed General Thomas in his place, the market then went up to 141¾, declined to 141⅜, and closed at 141¾.

Government securities were nominal, and transactions quite insignificant, though the quotations from London are ¼ per cent. higher than the day before, yet the tendency here is towards lower rates. Dealers are very cautious and are expecting a decline of from 2 to 2 per cent. before the close of the month. The bear element that is active in stocks is also selling all it can to depress governments. A rise in gold would certainly have the effect to lower governments considerably, since the causes differ materially from those that effected the market then.

Stocks are off from 2 to 5 per cent., with little doing.

In Mining stocks Corydon is firm, and has slightly advanced, the balance of the list is in sympathy with the general market.

Money is scarcer and firm, 6% to 10 per cent. is paid for first class paper; second grade will have to submit to 12 to 15 per annum, and lower grades is not wanted at any price.

The offers of corporation stocks and mortgages are increasing and difficult of sale. Bankers have plenty of money, but are not over-anxious to invest in mercantile paper, except for customers and prime single names.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, as are as follows:

Gold, 141¾; 1864's, 111¾; 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; 1864, 110¾; 1865, 109⅝; Canada, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¾; 7-30s, 107¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....94½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.....85
Cleveland & Toledo.....
Pittsburgh & Connellsville.....
Allegheny Valley.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville.....
Ohio & Mississippi.....
Ohio & Mississippi Certificates.....
Michigan Southern.....91¾
Michigan Central.....
Illinois Central.....
Chicago & Rock Island.....
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guaranteed.....
Northwestern.....
Northwestern—preferred.....
New York Central.....
Erie.....
Hudson River.....
Reading.....
Canton Company.....
Cumberland Coal.....
Quicksilver.....
Mariposa.....
Pacific Mail.....
Western Union Telegraph.....

—We learn from our New York exchanges that the market of that city presents a little more animation in most commercial departments. In breadstuffs and provisions there is fair enough activity, and cotton is active. The dry goods trade is improving, and prices of most descriptions of plain and printed cotton fabrics have advanced; in British and continental productions, there is a little more movement; woolens generally are less active than usual at this stage of the season. The New York *Express* says:

In the merchandise market the revival of trade is most marked in the department of dry goods, and we have had more activity and animation during the past week than for previous one since the opening of the new year. There has been a large business done in prints of staple patterns, and the buoyancy which exists has been a further advance in prices, and many desirable styles of colliens are scarce even at the enhanced quotations. There have been some speculative purchases, and some parties are evidently buying rather than the way material. Woolens are firm but not active. Foreign dress goods are quiet, and do not sympathize with the improvement in cotton fabrics.

—The New York *Independent's* dry goods article says: Prices are now steadily tending upward, and stocks must very rapidly diminish, as all purchases come in from the West and jobbers fill their orders. One very encouraging symptom of a healthy revival of trade is found in the demand for lawns. At last year's prices houses now prefer to make their purchasers at fixed rates, instead of naming an average at the end, as was once usual. This is a change of one last year. Fate indicates a rising market, and is satisfactory to buyer to seller and to purchaser. The transactions of the week in unbleached goods have been on a large scale, and prices have advanced from one to two cents a yard. In bleached shirtings and sheetings there has been great activity, and prices are very materially improved. The market is well supplied.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Thursday, says: On the 1st of March prox. Messrs. Sturges & Hall transfer from newspaper reporters to the Union Stock Yard Bank. They will be succeeded by Messrs. Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., Gray, Jno. Webster, H. B. Lowis, O. O. Wainwright, Lyman Lewis Eldridge, Geo. Adams, Hailey Bacon, Walter Morris, J. G. Morris, Jas. Means, Edmund Shallcross, Wm. M. Hersh, J. McC. Creighton, S. Livingston.

Surety of the Peace.—Sophia S ontter yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor against Catherine Kriglo and Margaret Jaybird for surety of the peace. The parties are neighbors and reside in Allegheny City. It appears they have been quarreling for some time as this is not the first information that has been made. A warrant was issued.

Military Ball.—The military and dress ball given under the auspices of the Allegheny Light Guards at Wilkins Hall, last evening, was a complete success. The attendance was large, and all present entered into the enjoyment with a will. The music was excellent, and the affair was complete in all its appointments.

Wylie Street.—The ordinance granting to the Minersville Passenger Railway Company the right to lay their tracks on Wylie street, we are informed, stipulates that the company shall keep the street clean from curb to curb. If this is so it is certainly violated, as the street in some places is absolutely filthy.

From Gildenfenny.—We have received from Wm. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street, the January number of the Gildenburg *Review*, Harper's Monthly for February, and Frank Leslie's Magazine of Fashion for March. All can be obtained at Gildenfenny's.

Abandonment.—Mrs. Mary McNeill made information before Mayor Drum, yesterday, charging her husband, James McNeill, with desertion. He was arrested, and after a hearing held in three hundred dollars for his appearance a Court.

A Change.—The Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue is now engaged in distributing the assessment blanks, and all taxes will have to be paid in March instead of May as formerly.

Committed.—John Merriman was arrested yesterday on a process for non payment of costs, and committed to jail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a meeting of the PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION This Morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at their Rooms, Dalzell's Building. By order of the President. 2-22-1t3 A. F. BROOKS, Secretary. JOSHUA RHODES.....P. W. H. LATHAY

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Malsters BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS, *Office, 382 Penn Street,* PITTSBURGH, PA. Malt House Robinson Street near Gas Works, Allegheny.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and conviction of ANTHONY FREYVOGEL, Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st. Anthony is about 45 years of age; short five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight salt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning a silk hat, dark wilted coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left hand boot which he wore had a patch on the heel.

Information may be left at WM. J. ANDERSON & CO'S. Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street.

SELLING OFF AT COST AT ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S, 61 Smithfield Street, OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS STOVES, FENDERS, COAL VASES, FIRE IRONS and STANDS. A Good Chance to Purchase Presents. FOR THE FINEST TEAS, The Choicest Groceries, The Purest Spices, And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most tea grable prices, go to FRANCK'S TEA MART, 1 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh. JOHN H. & A. MURDOCH, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, SEED STORE—114 SMITHFIELD STREET, P. O. postle Post Office. PITTSBURGH, PA. Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Federal Hill.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S. We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of SEVEN-THIRTIES INTO THE New 1867 5-20 6of Coupon Bonds. JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government Securities, Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 21, 1868.

Gold was dull and weak to-day, two o'clock, when it became known that the President had removed Secretary Stanton and appointed General Thomas in his place, the market then went up to 141¾, declined to 141⅜, and closed at 141¾.

Government securities were nominal, and transactions quite insignificant, though the quotations from London are ¼ per cent. higher than the day before, yet the tendency here is towards lower rates. Dealers are very cautious and are expecting a decline of from 2 to 2 per cent. before the close of the month. The bear element that is active in stocks is also selling all it can to depress governments. A rise in gold would certainly have the effect to lower governments considerably, since the causes differ materially from those that effected the market then.

Stocks are off from 2 to 5 per cent., with little doing.

In Mining stocks Corydon is firm, and has slightly advanced, the balance of the list is in sympathy with the general market.

Money is scarcer and firm, 6% to 10 per cent. is paid for first class paper; second grade will have to submit to 12 to 15 per annum, and lower grades is not wanted at any price.

The offers of corporation stocks and mortgages are increasing and difficult of sale. Bankers have plenty of money, but are not over-anxious to invest in mercantile paper, except for customers and prime single names.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, as are as follows:

Gold, 141¾; 1864's, 111¾; 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; 1864, 110¾; 1865, 109⅝; Canada, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¾; 7-30s, 107¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....94½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.....85
Cleveland & Toledo.....
Pittsburgh & Connellsville.....
Allegheny Valley.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville.....
Ohio & Mississippi.....
Ohio & Mississippi Certificates.....
Michigan Southern.....91¾
Michigan Central.....
Illinois Central.....
Chicago & Rock Island.....
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guaranteed.....
Northwestern.....
Northwestern—preferred.....
New York Central.....
Erie.....
Hudson River.....
Reading.....
Canton Company.....
Cumberland Coal.....
Quicksilver.....
Mariposa.....
Pacific Mail.....
Western Union Telegraph.....

—We learn from our New York exchanges that the market of that city presents a little more animation in most commercial departments. In breadstuffs and provisions there is fair enough activity, and cotton is active. The dry goods trade is improving, and prices of most descriptions of plain and printed cotton fabrics have advanced; in British and continental productions, there is a little more movement; woolens generally are less active than usual at this stage of the season. The New York *Express* says:

In the merchandise market the revival of trade is most marked in the department of dry goods, and we have had more activity and animation during the past week than for previous one since the opening of the new year. There has been a large business done in prints of staple patterns, and the buoyancy which exists has been a further advance in prices, and many desirable styles of colliens are scarce even at the enhanced quotations. There have been some speculative purchases, and some parties are evidently buying rather than the way material. Woolens are firm but not active. Foreign dress goods are quiet, and do not sympathize with the improvement in cotton fabrics.

—The New York *Independent's* dry goods article says: Prices are now steadily tending upward, and stocks must very rapidly diminish, as all purchases come in from the West and jobbers fill their orders. One very encouraging symptom of a healthy revival of trade is found in the demand for lawns. At last year's prices houses now prefer to make their purchasers at fixed rates, instead of naming an average at the end, as was once usual. This is a change of one last year. Fate indicates a rising market, and is satisfactory to buyer to seller and to purchaser. The transactions of the week in unbleached goods have been on a large scale, and prices have advanced from one to two cents a yard. In bleached shirtings and sheetings there has been great activity, and prices are very materially improved. The market is well supplied.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Thursday, says: On the 1st of March prox. Messrs. Sturges & Hall transfer from newspaper reporters to the Union Stock Yard Bank. They will be succeeded by Messrs. Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., Gray, Jno. Webster, H. B. Lowis, O. O. Wainwright, Lyman Lewis Eldridge, Geo. Adams, Hailey Bacon, Walter Morris, J. G. Morris, Jas. Means, Edmund Shallcross, Wm. M. Hersh, J. McC. Creighton, S. Livingston.

JAMES BAILEY AND CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 56 Wall St., New York. Stocks and bonds in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia bought and sold on commission. We warrant our No. 1 Land Oil, equal to the Cherrington, or our buyer can purchase at our No. 2 Certificate. A subscriber cannot be swindled. Duck cover, lubricating and standard brands of Castor and Sperm Oils. Steam and Gas Fitters' supplies. Merchants and others will find it much to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A. PETROLEUM REFINERY. PETROLEUM REFINERY. PETROLEUM REFINERY